LANTA G

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HOAR IS RATTLED

Other News.

WASHINGTON, December 30 .- [Special.]-

last, until the gag rule and force bill were torn to fragments and poor old Hoar hardly knew

whether he was in the senate chamber or being riddled with bullets and burned at the stake

by his ever-present imaginative mob of south-

When the senate met Hoar had no idea what the day would bring forth. He believed

it would be a repetition of the dry debates of the past twenty-one days. He concluded his

tive outrages upon southern republicans. A republican official's life was not safe in the

south, he said, and then dramatically ex-

blood of these martyrs cry for vengeance from the ground? How long shall the murder of

crime to which republicans are indifferent." With this Hoar took his seat and gazed for

nods of approval from his colleagues. They

A BOMB EXPLODES.

the virulent old sinner rushed for the cloak-room. The bomb fell from the lips of that young senator from Colorado, Edward O. Welcott, when he arose and said:

"I am opposed to this bill, and shall vote

That these words should follow his appeal

without warning, and come from Wolcott, a native of Massachusetts, was too much for

Hoar, and he and Edmunds hastily fled to the

cloakroom. But Wolcott is a man of courage.

He has all along been opposed to the bill, and had the nerve to say so. Wol-

cott is a magnificent specimen of manhood and a natural orator. When he took the floor every

senator entered the hall, the galleries quickly

filled and members of the house hastened to the senate chamber. Wolcott did not mince

words. He went straight to the point and

made the strongest and most powerful attack

on the bill yet delivered. It was a master-

piece of oratory, the ablest argument and eatest speech heard in the senate in years.

He absolutely tore the force bill to fragments,

and deservedly consured those who have been pushing it, as will be seen from the

When he compared the Chi-

synopsis below. When he compared the Conese of the west with the negro of the sou

and said if the Chinese were allowed to vote in Colorado, whose mountains only inspired

freedom and love of justice, and if the Chi-

nese vote was opposed to the united and intel-ligent white vote, the white vote in some way

and by some method would govern, there was

all round applause except from the few parti-

It was a source of great regret, said Mr. Wolcott, to be called upon to differ with any con-

siderable number of his party and decline to take the path which the older heads

THE SENSATION CREATED.

When Mr. Wolcott concluded, all the sena

tors left the floor for the cloakrooms to discuss

the effect of the speech. It had created the sensation of the session, but was only like the

explosion of a firecracker to the bombs that followed. Of course for awhile there was a

calm, which was filled in by short speeches

from Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on free

coinage, and by Senator Reagan, of Texas, on

the force bill and the financial condition of the

country. In the meantime Senator Hoar re-

turned to the chamber, having regained his

TELLER TAKES THE FLOOR.

Then the second bomb expleded, and from that time on there was a general bombardment

of the Massachusetts granny and his pet bill,

and, wonderful to relate, it all came from the

republican side. Senator Teller, of Colorado, it was who threw the second bomb. No sooner

had he commenced action than the senate

chamber, as if by magic, filled again. It was

time, he said, calmly and deliberately point

ing his finger at Senator Hoar, that the senator from Massachusetts was deciding what he

was going to do. He has not attempted to hurry

is on the verge of a panic, and wants financial

legislation. He has occupied two days in a

historical revision and not in discussing this

bill. "There is a notion in my country that ho is doing this to stave off needed financial

legislation." He then went on to say that Hoar had promised to amoud it, but instead wanted to push through a cloture rule to gag debate and reverse the traditions of the senate

He wanted to see how the bill was to be

amended, because if it was not amended to suit him he would oppose it. Then he added:

we have an opportunity to vote on amend-ments. My standing on this bill depends upon

the amendments. As to the delay no one is more responsible for it than the senator from

This brought Hoar to his feet to say he was

willing for the senate to pass a financial bill. He had not kept the elections bill before the

At this Senator Teller warmed up and re-

plied that whether it was true or not, the people believed it. Then, turning and point-ing his finger at Hoar, he said: "There is

legislation this country needs more than this. It has been in our platforms, but no republi-

can has agreed to vote for any bill drawn up in the city of New York and brought here.

Mr. Hoar began to squirm. Then Teller put

"We can do as the senator from Massachu-

setts did in 1875-vote against the bill. It was

an equally drastic measure to the one he voted against, which did not interfere with the rights

of the states as much as this. He then found it consistent to vote against the bill, as I will

senate to prevent financial legislation.

"I am prepared to resist by all proper tethods the adoption of a cloture rule until

san republicans who are pushing this bi

Instead, a bomb exploded at his feet, and

'How long, how long, Oh God, shall the

ecause they are republicans be the only

ch of yesterday by citing many imagina-

death and destruction to his hobby.

erty, the other the almighty dollar. Nine-tenths of the senators of this body laid aside BY THE REVOLT OF HIS COLthis bill for the dollar. Now another economical measure question, even more important, is before this body, and the Massachusetts sena-tor says he is for revolution to pass this bill. WOLCOTT SPEAKS HIS MIND BOLDLY,

"If you are determined to pass this bill," he said, addressing Hoar, "stay here day and night and do it. Has it come to pass that ease and comfort are to you above duty. Do like the And Teller and Hale Join Him Later-The majority has always done heretofore." By this time Hoar was completely rattled. There has never been a day in the senate like

But he became almost wild when Senator Hale, of Maine, next took the floor and secred him for not doing his duty. Senator Teller's remarks about the repub

It was a succession of surprises—a day of ex-plosions. To the ear of Granny Hoar it was the explosion of myriads of bombs that carried lican senators filibustering and leaving the At first he was nervous, then frightened and then terrorized, until he imagined himself senate to break a quorum, and defeat a measure, created a panic among the gag-rule men, veritably within a "chamber of hell." Around the old man's head the bombs fell thick and but it was true and not a word could be said in THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

During the long fight of the republicans the

democrats remained silent, but upon every face was a broad smile. Each and every one of them were delighted, for the fight was now a republican fight, and the chances are Walcott, Teller and Stewart will be reinforced by other western republican senators, who will speak out against the force bill and gag rule. Paddock and Plumb and Pettigrew and Farwell, and Don Cameron and Jones, of Nevada, and others, are expected to fall in line to fight the gag. Ingalis will likewise be with them, if he returns in time, and the fight promises more interest yet. But not until Tuesday will any move to adopt the gag rule and pass the force bill be made. Then the crisis will be reached, and somebody must go down into defeat. Today's proceedings would indicate that the infamous bill and the outrageous gag rule will go to their doom and drag the flabby form of the Massachusetts granny with them.

The day's debate ran as follows:

Senator Wolcott's Speech.

Mr. Wolcott said it was a source of great regret to him to be called upon to differ with any considerable number of his party, and to de-cline to take a path which older leaders pointed out. It was proper that the reasons which im-pelled that difference be fairly stated. The time which the bill engrossed was not opportune. Nearly one-third of the session was through and daylight was not yet visible. There were before the senate measures of vast importance that would fail, for another year at east, unless they were now acted upon.

IMPORTANT MEASURES NEGLECTED. -Among the measures awaiting action, Mr. Wolcott mentioned the silver bill, the apporfonment bill, the pure food bill, the copyright bill and the private land court bill. We stand. he said, in the shadow of a great financial disaster. The people turn to congress for relief. They want the assurance either that there will be no legislation on a financial subject (so that they can set their house in order), or that they will receive an adequate medium of circula-tion for the transaction of their business. But it was not only, he said, because these measit was not only, he said, because these measures were clamoring for recognition that he felt compelled to oppose the passage of the election bill. If the session were to last indefinitely, and if none of these vital measures were pending, he would still vote against it. It was a travesty on duty that the senate should sit, day after day, discussing changes in an elec-tion law that had stood without amendment for twenty years. In his opinion the pending bill should not become a law because involved federal interference and espionago at other than national elections, and such interference was contrary to the spirit of the American instituons, and an obstacle to the right enjoyment

state elections in the city of New York, with its thousands of ignorant, crimi ionesty, than that they should be kept pure by attempt would bring back the old days of rorizing, and the weaker race would be the sufferer. There were many things more important and vital to the welfare of the nation should cast their ballots.

THE WHITE VOTE WOULD WIN swer seemed evasive. He (Wolcott) would not speak for Oregon, but he gave it as his solemn opinion that, if in Colorado, whose mountains inspired only freedom and love of justice and where the republican party had as large a majority, in proportion to its population, as kanass or Nebraska had in their lucid years [quiet laughter among the democrats], such a condition of affairs existed, and if the Chinese vote was opposed to the united and intelligent white vote, the white vote, in some way, and by some method, would govern. [Democratic approval.]

He was not informed that in any southern state there was any inclination to legislate against the

He was not informed that in any southern state there was any inclination to legislate against the colored man, or that, except on the question of suffrage, there was serious friction between the races. The time would surely come when, if congress did not seek to foment trouble, the white voters of the south would be hardly as unanimous as they were now. The signs of the times pointed unnistakably to serious differences among them, and when these differences became solidined, the colored voter would be in demand. He could afford to wait, so long as he he was protected in life and property, and so could the republican party wait. If the republicans had every southern member of the next house of representatives they would still be short of a majority.

Two years from now, when the beneficent tariff law has had time to demonstrate its wisdom, they would not need the assurance of the southern republican representation which the bill sought to give.

give.

But there was another and weightler reason why, in his opinion, the bill should be defeated. For a quarter of a century, out from poverty and despair, the south had been reaching forth in an effort to plant its foot on the solid rock of material prosperity, and in view of the marvelous growth and transformation now taking place in the southern states, it would be, he believed, unwise and unpartetic for congress to interfere in the conduct of its internal affairs. He had no hope for the immediate political regeneration of that section, but that did not affect the question. The people of the southern states were not only regaining their old prosperity, but were leaving it far behind. Under the changed conditions, unused to effective labor, handicapped with countiess disadvantages, they had come out and up into the light. They had won the considence of northern capitalists and enlisted the aid of northern extertion at these contentions and there was no section of these contentions.

this time, a measure which seemed to them but a renewal of the strife and bitterness which was foreign to the spirit and dangerous to the free-dom of republican institutions. (General ap-plause in the galleries and on the democratic side of the chamber.)

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Senator Stewart on Finance.

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech, the election bill was laid aside informally, and the offi reported from the finance committee was taken up, on which Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the senate

The purpose of the bill, he said, was to purchase 12,000,000 ounces of silver, now held by speculators, and issue \$200,000,000 of bonds to be held as a basis of national bank circulation. Its provisions were for the relief of gamblers, silver speculators and national banks. There was nothing in the measure looking to the coleans of silver.

a basis of national bank circulation. Its provisions were for the relief of gamblers, sliver speculators and national banks. There was nothing in the measure looking to the coinage of sliver. For one, said Mr. Stewart, I will not vote for such a proposition. I do not fear that anybody will accuse me of personal interest. The transaction is improper and immoral, and will be severely criticised. I shall not place myself where an explanation will be required. Such a purchase of silver would temporarily increase its price, and thereby, to some extent, benefit some of my constituents. But they are not asking for the benefit of any such price. They prefer to bide their time and wait until there are votes enough in congress to exact into law the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver, and then discussed the election bill and cloture proposition. Upon the two latter subjects he became involved in a dialogue with Mr. Spooner as to the length of time a minority ought to be permitted to talk against a measure which the majority desired to pass, and no satisfactory understanding was reached.

Mr. Teller called the attention of the senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, to the present status of the election bill. Up to this hour no attempt had been made to bring the bill to a vote. There had been discussion on both sides—irrelevant discussion on hoth sides—irrelevant discussion on both sides—irrelevant discussion on both sides—irrelevant discussion on hoth sides—irrelevant di

verse traditions of the body and to overthrow a practice which had been in vogue eighty-four years.

Mr. Teller referred to the impression which has gone abroad that this bill was kept before the senate for the purpose of staving off much-needed and much-demanded financial legislation, and said that if the senator did not wish the bill to stand in the way of legislation, he would put the senate in a position to vote on amendments, before he offered or allowed to be offered a rule which would cut off debate and amendments, before he offered or allowed to be offered a rule which would cut off debate and amendments. He was in sympathy with the declared object of the bill, but whether he voted for it depended upon its shape when it came to a vote. He first wished an opportunity to vote upon amendments. He did not believe that the people of the United States were prepared for this proceeding, and for one he was prepared to resist, by all proper methods, the adoption of the rule until the senate had an opportunity to vote upon all the amendments. To repeat whether he would vote for the bill or not, depended on the result of the vote on several amendments, and he was not to be deterred from his object because of delay, because flobody was more responsible for that delay than the senators who favored that bill.

Mr. Teller said he did not appreciate until this afternoon the effect of the proposed rule which he understood was to come up for action on Tuesday next. It had not occurred to him that the senate would be in the position of having to vote on a bill without an opportunity to vote upon amendments. The senator indicated that the rule did not mean this; but the legislative condition of the senate would be one of inability to vote upon ments. The senator indicated that the rule did not mean this; but the legislative condition of the senate would be one of inability to vote upon amendments. If the friends of the bill were in samest they could pass it without the rule. They could pass it without the rule, they could pass it without the rule, they could pass it without the rule, they had been passed before and during the war. He had never shown any indication to abandon senators who believed in this measure by absenting himself, even though he might not be willing to support the bill by his vote.

Mr. Hale said that the situation had become to Mr. Hale said that the situation had become to some republican senators, who expected to support the bill and vote for it if the opportunity were given them, almost intolerable. The senate was not without experience in dealing with important measures. It could not be said of this bill (important that it was, that it stood in importance above all measures which agitated the country and senate during the last thirty years. The senate heretofore had been able to complete and pass great measures, and it ought, to have learned by this time whether the methods which then prevailed could apply now and take the senate out of the

measures, and it oughts to have learned by this time whether the methods which then prevailed could apply now and take the senate out of the rut into which it had fallen. Somebody ought to know whether the old methods of the senate could apply. Great war measures had been bitterly opposed in the senate, but those measures had been passed. All of the reconstruction acts had met with determined hostility, yet they had been enacted into law. By this time it ought to be known whether old methods would pass the pending bill, but they had not been tried.

The senator was not trying the fold method, nor the new method, which some senators thought must be resorted to. He didn't know, from anything that had occurred upon the other side, whether the democratic senators had determined to resort to undue means to defeat the bill. Nothing had shown it. Long speeches, instructive speeches, had been made on both sides, but he could not know until the matter was brought to the test whether the senators on the other side had determined upon any extraordinary proceedings. Without impugning the steadfast devotion of the senator from Massachusetts to this cause, he would suggest that the time had come when the senator should find out what ought to be done.

Mr. Hoar said that, if he had had his way, the pending measure would have been adopted, it had been in opposition to his views that that had not been done.

He undertook to say the injury caused to the rending measure by the sweeches of the senators the matter and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senators and the senators and the ending measure by the sweeches of the senator

He undertook to say the injury caused to the pending measure by the speeches of the senators from Nevada and Colorado (Stewart and Wolcott) had not been half as much an obstacle in the way of accomplishing what he believed to be the desire of the republican party of the country as the fact that republican senators left the chamber at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or were paired. He reminded Mr. Hale that when there was an attempt to get an evening session for consideration of the bill, almost ail the democratic senators got up and walked out of their seats into the lobby.

Mr. Hale—There were only twenty-five republicans senators here—I am, or was one of them.

Mr. Hoar—And so was I, but I think that the senator from Maine may have learned something then in reference to the derelictions of his republican associates and the purposes of his democratic antagonists.

Mr. Mitchell here suggested to the great satis-

antagonists.

Mr. Mitchell here suggested to the great satisfaction and amusement of the democratic senators that it was in order for the senate to adjourn, so that there might be a republican conference.

Morton Will Not Do Dirty Work. today that he would not be a party to any out-rage upon the rules of the senate. He furtherre said he did not feel called upon to lower his dignity by taking a trip to Fiorida, in order that some senator may be placed in the chair to arbitrarily change the rules. Such a course had been suggested, but he intended to remain here and continue to preside over the

senate fairly and impartially. Morton is not a man who can be made a tool of by Hoar's

The Norfolk and Western The Norfolk and Western railroad has pur-chased a controll of the Shenandoah Valley, and have given out a contract to build into Washington from somewhere near Luray. The contract provides for the completion of the road within a year. They have also contracted with the Pennsylvania railroad to run into their depot here. As the Shenandoah Valley road is an extension of the East Ten-

nessee, Virginia and Georgia, this will give Atlanta another direct line to Washington It is also given out today, upon good anthority, that, at the next meeting of the directors of the Georgia Central, it will be decided to combine that system with the Piedmont Air-Line system (ail controlled by the Richmond Terminal) and place the entire combined system under one general management, with headquarters either here or in Atlants.

TOPEKA. Kas., December 30.—Senator Ingalls arrived here yesterday from Atchison, and went directly to Copeland hotel, where he engaged rooms for a month. He will manage his own campaign for a month. He will manage his own campaign are a good deal disturbed over the activity of Ingalls's campaign. A caucus of alliance members of the legislature has been called to meet on January 1st, the evening before the assemblage of the legislature.

SLAIN IN BATTLE.

FIFTY MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH

AND OVER THREE HUNDRED INDIANS Monday Last-A War of Ex-

OMAHA, December 30.—The Bee's correspondent at the camp on Wounded Knee creek, telegraphs as follows concerning yesterday's battle:

In the morning, as soon as the ordinary mili tary work of the early day was done, Major Whiteside determined upon disarming the Indians at once, and at 6 o'clock the camp of Big Foot was surrounded by the Seventh Cavalry and Taylor's sconts. The Indians were sitting in a haif-circle. Four Hotchkiss guns were placed upon a hill about 200 yards distant. Every preparation was made, not especially to fight, but to show the Indians the futility of

WOULD NOT GIVE UP THEIR GUNS.

They seemed to recognize this fact, and when Major Whiteside ordered them to come out twenty at a time and give up their arms they came, but not with their guns in sight. After the first twenty, but two or three displayed arms. These they gave up sullenly, and observing the futility of this mode of procedure, Major Whiteside ordered a detach-ment of K and A troops on foot to enter the

THE TERACHEROUS REDS. This work had hardly been entered upon when the 120 desperate Indians turned upon the soldiers, who were gathered closely about the tepees, and immediately a storm of firing was poured upon the military. It was as though the order to search had been the signal. The latter, not anticipating any such action, had been gathered in very closely, and the first firing was terribly disastrous to them. THE SOLDIERS IN EARNEST.

an instant it seemed that the draw in which the Indian camp was set was a sunken Vesu-vius. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly waited the command, and in a moment the whole front was a obscuring the central scene from view.
THEY FELL ON ALL SIDES.

Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the fire, but after the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers there were few of them left, They fell on all sides like grain in the course of the scythe. Indians and soldiers lay to-gether, and the wounded fought on the ground. Off through the draw, toward the bluffs, a few remaining warriors fled, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escape than battle. THE WOUNDED FIGHT.

The wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground, where they had fallen, they continued to fire till their ammunition was gone or till killed by the soldiers.

the soldiers.

Both sides forgot everything excepting only loading and discharging guns. It was only in the early part of the alway that hand to band fighting was seen. Carbines were clubbed, sabres gleamed, and war clubs circled in the air and came down like thunderbolts. But this was only for a short time. The

Indians could not stand that storm from the soldiers they had hoped to. It was only a stroke of life before death. HUNTING FOR AN INDIAN TO SHOOT. The remnant fled and the battle became a

into requisition. Before, the fighting was so close that the guns could not be trained without danger of death to the soldiers. Now, with the Indians flying where they and Hatchkiss guns were trained, and then

began heavy firing, which lasted half an hour, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry It was a war of extermination now with the

troopers. It was difficult to restrain the troops. Tactics were almost abandoned. About the nly tactics was to kill while it could be done. Wherever an Indian could be seen, down into the creek and up over the bare hills, they were followed by the artillery and musketry fire, and for several minutes the engagement went on until not a live Indian was in sight. Another Engagement.

A Bee's special from Rushville, Neb., says: Advices from the seat of war give news of another encounter between the troops and of another encounter between the troops and Indians at a point within four miles of the agency. The Seventh and Ninth cavalry were just coming in from yesterday's battlefield, followed at some distance, by their provision train. On reaching the point named, a large band of Indians, headed by Chief Two Strike, deshad endeally a non the train contract it. dashed suddenly upon the train, captured it, and were making off towards the Bad Lands when the cavalry wheeled and gave pursuit. In the battle which followed, over thirty

In the battle which followed, over the Indians were wounded, but no soldiers killed. CAN ANY BE TRUSTED? According to the latest report Two Strikes' Indians had up to yesterday been considered peaceable and subdued, but their sudden

peaceable and subdued, but their sudden change of mind causes the gravest fears here that perhaps none of the so-called friendlies can be relied upon.

However, word from General Brooks to the settlers today is somewhat reassuring, it being to the effect that a great body of the savages have remained loyal all the while, and that nearly all the rebels are dead. He further ease the actilers here are not now in dancer. says the settlers here are not now in danger.

THE CAPTIVE INDIANS. Reliable news is also at hand that Colone Henry is now approaching the agency with 700 Indians, captured in the Bad Lands. This is believed to include all of the rebels on the reservation, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement. It has cost the lives of about 250 Indians, twenty-five or thirty sol-diers killed and wounded to effect this, if in-deed it may be said that peace is yet estab-

The body of the gallant Captain Wallace, and other dead soldiers, arrived here at noon from the agency, and will be shipped to Fort Robinson, the nearest military post.

Ran Into the Express. BALTIMORE, December 30.—The Washington train, which left Camden station at about so'clock this morning, ran into the rear of another Washington express, half an hour later, at Annapolis Junction, where it was waiting for another train

ahead, which had been stopped by the sticking of

Ingalis on Hand.

BOTH ENDS IN THE WOODS.

The Sad Fate of a Tennesseee Rail-NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 29.—[Special.]—When Judge Jackson appointed a receiver for the Decatur, Chesapeake and New Orleans railroad, some weeks ago, its affairs were known to be in a very bad condition. Just how bad was shown when Receiver W. L. Frierson filed his report in the United States circuit today. The road was intended to run seventy-eight miles from Decatur, Ala., to Shelbyville, Tenn. Forty-three miles of the road is complete, but both ends are in the woods. There is enough material in hand to complete the road, but every dollar's worth has been attached by the creditors. The total indebtedness is about \$800,000. Judgments to the amount of \$100,984 have already been secured, and suits are pending for \$227,000. All the company's frist mortgage bonds.

RECEIVER CHAMBERLAIN

RECEIVER CHAMBERLAIN

In the United States circuit court today, an order was issued directing Receiver Chamberlain, of the South Carolina railway, to pay out of the net carnings of the road the coupons, with interest from maturity, payable April 1,1890. These are coupons of the first consolidated mortgage bonds. The receiver is further ordered to pay all install-The receiver is further ordered to pay all installments of interest that may have occurred or may occur up to January 1, 1801, on all obligations of the railway company secured by a lien prior to the lien of the first mertgage consoldated bonds. The, bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston railway, held by H. L. Coghlan, are excepted from the terms of this order. The net carnings of the road under the receiver's administration were \$531,000, an increase of \$219,000 over the previous year.

CHOICE PHRASES EXCHANGED.

A Typical Man from the West Throws Epithets Around.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 30.—[Special.]—The topic of talk today has been the editorial attack of The State Chronicle upon Editor Fairbrother, of The Durham Globe. In reply to a savage attack by the latter upon Rev. Baylus Cade, editor of The Progressive Farmer, The Globe said that Editor Cade lied like a horse thief, and The Chronicle says this is blackguard journalism, and Chronicle says this is blackguard journalism, and that Editor Fairbrother is a liar and-scoundrel. It all goes to make the leading newspaper sensa-tion of the season. Editor Fairbrother is from Colorado, and took charge of The Globe three months ago. He is a typical western journalist.

THEY LUNCHED TOGETHER.

Parnell and O'Brien Hold a Conference in Boulogne, December 30.—Messrs. O'Brien and Gill arrived this morning from Amiens, and Mr. Parnell came from Folkeston at 3 o'clock p. m.

accompanied by John and William Redmond, Clancy and Kenny, all members of parliament, and Vincent Scully, who was defeated at Kilkenny, and Editor O'Beirne, of The Freendas's Journal. Parnell and O'Brien met in a 18161, held a half hour's conference in a private, room and atterwards lunched together, seeming on very good terms. Nothing has been learned; of what transpired at the conference. Newspaper men are mustered in force about the hotel.

SHOOTING DOWN A SLANDERER. Mr. Gillespie Was a Trifle Too Glib With

His Tongue.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 25.—[Special.]
At Dolombe, Ala., foday, Mat Gillerpie, a young contractor, was shot four times and fatally wounded by John Hugbes, and after he fell a pistol was placed in Gillespie's hands by a friend, and he shot Hughes three times, but the extent of the latter's injuries are unknown.

Hughes and Gillespie had heavy visiting the same

Hughes and Gillespie had been visiting the same young lady, and the latter had told of a rumor that frughes had negro blood in his veins, and the story was repeated to Hughes by the young lady, and the started out to hunt up Gillespie and he found him, and the result was as stated above.

The Sun's Cotton Article. New York, December 30.—The Sun's cotton article says: Futures were buoyant till near the close, when speculation became quieter, closing steady at 2 to 5 points advance; September 11 points advance from yesterday's closing

ber 11 points advance from yesterday's closing prices. Liverpool advanced from 2 to 4-16 points, and lost it. Our market responded with a fair degree of spirit to the better report from Liverpool, and took little notice of reaction there. The Liverpool market seems to have been over sold from this side, and unsettled the markets for exchange together with large portions of low grades coming forward, have prevented our sellers from making delivery. They have, therefore, been compelled to buy in Liverpool, and cause a buil movement in the market. But we must have a larger relative movement of the crop and great accummulation of stocks here before any further decline of moment can be reck-oned upon. Spot cotton was dull.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 30.—[Special.]— From that part of Williamson county known as 'the barren,' comes the story of the unfaithful-ness of a child - wife and her disappearance. noss of a clind with william Mangum married a thirteen-year-old girl named Elia Johnson about eighteen months since.

A short while ago, ugly stories began to float around, and finally Mangum discovered that his around, and finally Mangum discovered that his wife was unfaithful, as making the discovery while a man named Linden was accepting his hospitality. He shot and wounded Linden, but both he and the girl ran. The latter has not been seen since, and Linden, who is a married man with two children, is reported to have gone to South America.

The Democratic Nominee.

Americus, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—A primary election was held in Sumter county today to elect a candidate for tax collector, to take the place to which the late Hon. T. M. Furlow was chosen. There were five candidates: Messrs. Morrell Calloway, son-in-law of Colonel Furlow; J. B. Dunn, and R. S. Windsor, of Americus; John Sims of Lesley, and P. V. Wesson, of Andersonville. A light vote was polled and all the precincts except three, which will not materially change the result, having been heard from, indicliange the result, having been heard from, indi-cate the selection of Mr. J. B. Dunn, as the demo-eratic nominee by a plurality of about twenty.

Her Clothes on Fire. RONE, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—The little daughter of Professor Samuel P. Snow, happened to a painful accident this afternoon. While to a painful accident this atternoon. While standing near an open grate, her clothing eaught on fire, and her arms and face were badly burned. The fire was extinguished by another little daughter, who had presence of mind to throw a blanket around her and smother the flames.

The Damage Not So Great.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 30.—[Special.]—It was decided tonight to send the engines of the Seaboard Air-bine, which were burned here yesterday, to Portsmouth, Va., to be repaired. The officers of the road say the loss will be far less than they at first feared it would be.

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., December 30.—[Special.]— The police have received notice that Peter Wilson, a well to do merchant of this city, has been miss-ing from his home since last Thursday. When last seen he had \$350 ln his pocket, and foul play

TO LIVE OR TO DIE? That Is the Question Critics Raise Abon

Mr. James O'Neill's production of the famous play "The Dead Heart" has given rise to not a little newspaper controve by. The issue is, "Should O well, as Landry, die, or

should he not die?"

In "The Dead Heart," as Mr. Irving played it,
Landry was made to die upon the guillotine. Mr.
O'Neill has the sole right to produce the Irving
version in this country, but in this one particular
de deen't "stick to the text."
He lets Landry live.
That seems to be one secret of the great popuarity of Mr. O'Neill's production. The people are
with hum in letting the hero live.

THE LONDON FIRE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOUR BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS ARE

THE HARD WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

Large Manufactories Swept Away-How the Fire Originated—Foreign News Generally.

LONDON, December 30 .- A terrible conflagration is now, 2 o'clock p. m., raging in this city. The scene of the fire is in Queen Victoria and Thames streets, near Black Friar's bridge. Numerous warehouses are blazing and London seems destined to suffer one of the largest and most destructive fires in its history

Fourteen fire engines were soon upon the spot and the firemen did their utmost, but with little success, to check the course of the flames. A high wind was blowing and it ma-terially added to the fury of the flames while hindering the firemen in their efforts to save property. Terrible sheets of flame and clouds struggling firemen, who met with little or no success in their battle with the fiery elements.

The large wholesale fur manufactory of Revillon, extending from 127 to 141 Queen Victoria street, was said to be doomed shortly after the fire gained a strong headway. Following this news was the information that a large paper warehouse, a number of fancy goods stores and the Gulcher Electric Light and Power Company's building were also s complete prey to the flames. The flames spread as rapidly on all sides as if there were no firemen or fire engines present

FOUR BLOCKS ABLAZE.

Upon the authority of London fire brigade chiefs upon the scene of disaster, it is announced that the fire originated in a building occupied by C. Davidson & Son, paper and paper felt manufacturers, and paper bag manufacturers, at 19 Queen Victoria street. This building extended back into upper Thames street. It was a large structure and was completely gutted, as was also that of Adolph Frankan & Co., manufacturers of pipes and importers of tobacco, at 121 Queen Victoria street, old St. Benit's church, between No. 125 and 226 Upper Thames street. The famous Welch church also caught fire, the blazing steeple forming one of the most striking features of the grandly terrible scene. The firemen at one time managed to obtain control firemen at one time managed to obtain control of the flames at this point, and the conflagra-tion, so far as St. Benit, was for a time ar-rested.

rested.

At the hour of sending this dispatch, 4:30 o'clock, p. m., what would be termed in New York four large "blocks," of buildings are in flames and burning steadily. They will all, to judge from present appearances, be gutted by the flames.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and the amount of damage done is now set nated to be £400,000 or \$2.000,000.

Several New Cars Arm -F rst Through Train Leaves at 1:35 O'c oc c P. M. Today.

The old general offices of the Western and At-

that the new essees of the road are going to lose no time in putting the yards, rolling stock and buildings in first-class shape.

Standing on the patform the road of the main building yesterday, Presiden Thomas

of the operating department, who was with him:
"One of the first things I want you to do is to clean up that mees," and the two walked away to hunt up some other place where improvements could be instituted.

Two brand new coaches were brought in at 6:40

Two brand-new coaches were brought in at 6:40 o'clock last evening. They were built by the Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and are models of the car-builder's art. They are finished in the interior in polished cherry are heated by the Baker heater and illuminated by safety oil lamps. The seats are as convenient and comfortable as possible with their reversible sensing backs and early reliable to the comportable as possible with

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

Captain English Says the Rumors Concern-Captain English Says the Rumors Concerning the Columbus Southern Are Untrue.
"The Georgia Midland and Gulf and Columbus
Southern railroads have not been consolidated as
has been stated," said Captain J. W. English,
vice president of the latter road, yesterday,
"Neither road owns a cent interest in the other,
The Georgia Midland and Gulf is 100 miles long,
and the Columbus Southern eighty-eight miles in
length, and the two together form a continuous
line avending from McDonguch to Albany and the Columbus Southern eighty-eight miles is length, and the two together form a continuous line extending from McDonough to Albany They have simply combined for mutual advantage, and in order to economize are consolidating several of the offices, the general offices of both roads being in Columbus. The executive, financial and accounting departments will, as before, remain distinct. For the heads of the consolidated offices, the following names have been mentioned: General manager, G. Gunly Jordan; chief engineer, W. S. Greene; superial tendent, M. E. Gray; general freight and passenger agent, Clifton Jones.

"A joint meeting will be held at Columbus Saturday, at which the business will be disposed of and the positions I have named filled.

"It is merely a reciprocal traffic arrangement between the two roads, wherein they are following the example set by the other roads outside of the Terminal system, who realize they must hustle in company if they want to get a living share of the southern freight and passenger traffic."

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Luke Tiernan, a retired merchant of Baltimore General Spinner is sinking rapidly, and will die in a few hours. The thermometer was ten degrees below zero in London yesterday.

The Scotch railroad strike is breaking up, owing to defections.

Theophelus B. Petusen, of the Philadelphia publishing house, is dead. The failure of F. E. Dubedat & Son, stock brokers of Dublin, Ireland, is announced.

R. F. Taylor, of Gainesville, Fla., has been appointed associate justice of that state.

Mr. O'Connor, the Irish envoy, was entertained at dinner in Richmond yesterday by P. H. Mayo It is announced in New York that the Louisville and Nashville will absorb the Alabama Mineral railway on January 1st.

Receipts of Egyptian cotton to date amoun 2,700,000 canters, against 2,200,000 canters the responding date last year.

A half interest in the Methodist Advocate, in Chattanooga, has been sold to Rev. Horace E. Warner, of Cedar Falls, Ia. The hearing of the writ against Clerk Jewett, of the New Hampshire house of representatives, has been postponed until Monday.

H. C. Marks & Co., dry goods merchants of Anniston, Ala., have made an assignment. Lia-bilities, 825,000; assets, \$40,000.

The aspect of the railway em The trade council of Birin

of American liberties.

federal interference. They had tried, in Colorado, the remedy of federal interference under the direction of a democratic district attorney and a democratic marshal. The law had been administered by a judge who was so intolerably fair that he was opposed to both parties, and yet it had been given up, and now the people of Colorado managed their own elections—fairly, impartially and incorrupt-edly. The people of the United States, Mr. Wolcott went on to say, wanted no more civil strife, and it would be impossible to enforce such a law against the united opposition of the white population in the southern states. The

than that the colored citizens of the south Referring to the question put by Mr. Eustis, ome weeks ago to Mr. Dolph, as to what the people of Oregon would do under similar circum-stances if the Chinese veters were in a majority in that state, Mr. Wolcott said Mr. Dolph's an-swer seemed evasive. He (Wolcott) would not

VOL. XXII.

HOAR IS RATTLED

BY THE REVOLT OF HIS COL-LEAGUES.

WOLCOTT SPEAKS HIS MIND BOLDLY,

And Teller and Hale Join Him Later-The

Force Bill Fairly Torn to Pieces.

Other News.

WASHINGTON, December 30 .- [Special.]-

There has never been a day in the senate like

plosions. To the ear of Granny Hoar it was the explosion of myriads of bombs that carried death and destruction to his hobby.

At first he was nervous, then frightened and

then terrorized, until he imagined himself

veritably within a "chamber of hell." Around the old man's head the bombs fell thick and

last, until the gag rule and force bill were torn

to fragments and poor old Hoar hardly knew

whether he was in the senate chamber or being

riddled with bullets and burned at the stake by his ever-present imaginative mob of south-

THE FUN BEGINS

what the day would bring forth. He believed

it would be a repetition of the dry debates of the past twenty-one days. He concluded his speech of yesterday by citing many imagina-

tive outrages upon southern republicans. A

republican official's life was not safe in the

south, he said, and then dramatically ex-

"How long, how long, Oh God, shall the

blood of these martyrs cry for vengeance from the ground? How long shall the murder of men because they are republicans be the only

crime to which republicans are indifferent."
With this Hoar took his seat and gazed for

nods of approval from his colleagues. They

Instead, a bomb exploded at his feet, and

the virulent old sinner rushed for the cloak-

room. The bomb fell from the lips of that young senator from Colorado, Edward O. Welcott, when he arose and said:

"I am opposed to this bill, and shall vote screens;"

That these words should follow his appeal

without warning, and come from Wolcott, a

native of Massachusetts, was too much for Hoar, and he and Edmunds hastily fied to the

cloakroom. But Wolcott is a man of courage.

He has all along been opposed
to the bill, and had the nerve to say so. Wolcott is a magnificent specimen of manhood and

a natural orator. When he took the floor every senator entered the hall, the galleries quickly

filled and members of the house hastened to the senate chamber. Wolcott did not mince

words. He went straight to the point and made the strongest and most powerful attack

on the bill yet delivered. It was a master-

piece of oratory, the ablest argument and greatest speech heard in the senate in years.

He absolutely tore the force bill to fragments,

and deservedly consured those who have been

pushing it, as will be seen from the synopsis below. When he compared the Chinese of the west with the negro of the south, and said if the Chinese were allowed to vote

in Colorado, whose mountains only inspired

freedom and love of justice, and if the Chinese vote was opposed to the united and intel-

ent white vote, the white vote in some way and by some method would govern, there was all round applause except from the few parti-san republicans who are pushing this bill.

It was a source of great regret, said Mr. Wol cott, to be called upon to differ with any con-

take the path which the older heads

tors left the floor for the cloakrooms to discuss the effect of the speech. It had created the sensation of the session, but was only like the

explosion of a firecracker to the bombs that followed. Of course for awhile there was a

from Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on free

coinage, and by Senator Reagan, of Texas, on

the force bill and the financial condition of the

country. In the meantime Senator Hoar re

turned to the chamber, having regained his

Then the second bomb exploded, and from

that time on there was a general bombardment

of the Massachusetts granny and his pet bill

and, wonderful to relate, it all came from the

it was who threw the second bomb. No sooner

had he commenced action than the senate

chamber, as if by magic, filled again. It was

time, he said, calmly and deliberately point-ing his finger at Senator Hoar, that the sena-

tor from Massachusetts was deciding what he

was going to do. He has not attempted to hurry

is on the verge of a panic, and wants financial legislation. He has occupied two days in a

historical revision and not in discussing this There is a notion in my country that ho is doing this to stave off needed financial legislation." He then went on to say that

Hoar had promised to amend it, but instead wanted to push through a cloture rule to gag

debate and reverse the traditions of the senate. He wanted to see how the bill was to be

amended, because if it was not amended to

suit him he would oppose it. Then he added: "I am prepared to resist by all proper methods the adoption of a cloture rule until

we have an opportunity to vote on amend-ments. My standing on this bill depends upon

the amendments. As to the delay no one is

more responsible for it than the senator from

This brought Hoar to his feet to say he was willing for the senate to pass a financial bill. He had not kept the elections bill before the

At this Senator Teller warmed up and re

plied that whether it was true or not, the

people believed it. Then, turning and pointing his finger at Hoar, he said: "There is

legislation this country needs more than this. It has been in our platforms, but no republi-

can has agreed to vote for any bill drawn up in

Mr. Hoar began to squirm. Then Teller put

setts did in 1875-vote against the bill. It was

against, which did not interfere with the rights

consistent to vote against the bill, as I will find it consistent to vote against this. I pro-pose to be independent in this matter."

the city of New York and brought here.

him to flight by saying:

senate to prevent financial legislation.

self-composure to an extent.

which was filled in by short speeches

When the senate met Hoar had no idea

- IN STOCK

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

erty, the other the almighty dollar. Nine-tenths of the senators of this body laid aside this bill for the dollar. Now another econom ical measure question, even more important, is before this body, and the Massachusetts sena tor says he is for revolution to pass this bill.

"If you are determined to pass this bill," he said, addressing Hoar, "stay here day and night and do it. Has it come to pass that ease and comfort are to you above duty. Do like the majority has always done heretofore." By this time Hoar was completely rattled.

AND HALE COMES UP. became almost wild when Senator Hale, of Maine, next took the floor and scored him for not doing his duty. Senator Teller's remarks about the republican senators filibustering and leaving the

senate to break a quorum, and defeat a measure, created a panic among the gag-rule men, but it was true and not a word could be said in THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

During the long fight of the republicans the democrats remained silent, but upon every face was a broad smile. Each and every one of them were delighted, for the fight was a republican fight, and the chances are Walcott, Teller and Stewart will be reinforced by other western republican senators, who will speak out against the force bill and gag rule. Paddock and Plumb and Pettigrew and Farwell, and Don Cameron and Jones, of Nevada, and others, are expected to fall in line to fight the gag. Ingalls will likewise be with them, if he returns in time, and the fight promises more interest yet. But not until Tuesday will any move to adopt the gag rule and pass the force bill be made. Then the crisis will be reached, and somebody must go down into defeat. Today's procee would indicate that the infamous bill and the outrageous gag rule will go to their doom and drag the flabby form of the Massachusetts

The day's debate ran as follows:

Senator Wolcott's Speech. Mr. Wolcott said it was a source of great regret to him to be called upon to differ with any considerable number of his party, and to de cline to take a path which older leaders pointed out. It was proper that the reasons which impelled that difference be fairly stated. The time which the bill engrossed was not oppor-tune. Nearly one-third of the session was through and daylight was not yet visible. There were before the senate measures of vast importance that would fail, for another year at least, unless they were now acted upon. IMPORTANT MEASURES NEGLECTED.

Among the measures awaiting action, Mr.

Wolcott mentioned the silver bill, the apportfonment bill, the pure food bill, the copyright bill and the private land court bill. We stand, he said, in the shadow of a great financial dis-They want the assurance either that there will be no legislation on a financial subject (so that they can set their house in order), or that they will receive an adequate medium of circula-tion for the transaction of their business. But it was not only, he said, because these meas ures were clamoring for recognition that he felt compelled to oppose the passage of the election bill. If the session were to last indefinitely, and if nene of those vital measures were pending, he would still vote against it. It was travesty on duty that the senate should sit, day after day, discussing changes in an elec-tion law that had stood without amendment

voters, should be attended by fraud and dis-honesty, than that they should be kept pure by federal interference. They had tried, in Colorado, the remedy of federal interference under the direction of a democratic district attorney and a democratic marshal. The law had been administered by a judge who was so intolerably fair that he was opposed to both parties, and yet it had been given up, and now the people of Colorado managed their own tions-fairly, impartially and incorrupt edly. The people of the United States, Mr. Wolcott went on to say, wanted no more civil strife, and it would be impossible to enforce uch a law against the united opposition of the white population in the southern states. The ttempt would bring back the old days of terrorizing, and the weaker race would be the There were many things more important and vital to the welfare of the nation han that the colored citizens of the south should cast their ballots.

hould cast their outless.

THE WHITE VOTE WOULD WIN.

Referring to the question put by Mr. Eustis, some weeks ago to Mr. Dolph, as to what the people of Oregon would do under similar circum-stances if the Chinese voters were in a majority in that state, Mr. Wolcott said Mr. Dolph's anin that state, Mr. Wolcott said Mr. Dolph's answer seemed evasive. He (Wolcott) would not speak for Oregon, but he gave it as his solemn opinion that, if in Colorado, whose mountains inspired only freedom and love of justice and where the republican party had as large a majority, in proportion to its population, as Kansas or Nebraska had in their lucid years [Quiet laughter among the democrats], such a condition of affairs existed, and if the Chinese vote was opposed to the united and intelligent white vote, the white vote, in some way, and by some method, would govern. [Democratic approval.]

He was not informed that in any southern state there was any inclination to legislate against the

He was not informed that in any southern state there was any inclination to legislate against the colored man, or that, except on the question of suffrage, there was serious friction between the races. The time would surely come when, if congress did not seek to foment trouble, the white voters of the south would be hardly as unanimous as they were now. The signs of the times pointed unmistakably to serious differences among them, and when these differences became soliditied, the colored voter would be in demand. He could afford to wait, so long as he he was protected in life and property, and so could the republican party wait. If the republicans had every southern member of the next house of representatives they would still be short of a majority.

Two years from now, when the beneficent tariff law has had time to demonstrate its wisdom, they would not need the assurance of the southern republican representation which the bill sought to give.

To LET THE SOUTH ALONE.

But there was another and weightier reason why, in his opinion, the bill should be defeated. For a quarter of a century, out from poverty and despair, the south had been reaching forth in an effort to plant its foot on the solid rock of material prosperity, and in view of the marvelous growth and transformation now taking place in the southern states, it would be he believed, unwise and unparticite for congress to interfere in the conduct of its internal sitiars. He had no hope for the finmediate political regeneration of that section, but that did not affect the question. The people of the southern states were not only regaining their old prosperity, but were leaving it far behind. Under the changed conditions, thused to effective labor, handicapped with countiess disadvantages, they had come out and up into the light. They had won the confidence of northern capitalists and enlisted the aid of northfort to plant its foot on the solid rock of material

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Senator Stewart on Finance.

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech, the election bill was laid aside informally, and the ufil reported from the finance committee was taken up, on which Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the senate.

reported from the finance committee was taken up, on which Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the senate.

The purpose of the bill, he said, was to purchase 12,000,000 ounces of silver, now held by speculators, and issue \$200,000,000 of bonds to be held as a basis of national bank circulation. Its provisions were for the relief of gamblers, silver speculators and national banks. There was nothing in the measure looking to the coinage of silver. For one, said Mr. Stewart, I will not vote for such a proposition. I do not fear that anybody will accuse me of personal interest. The transaction is improper and immoral, and will be severely criticised. I shall not place myself where an explanation will be required. Such a purchase of silver would temporarily increase its price, and thereby, to some extext, benefit some of my constituents. But they are not asking for the benefit of any such price. They prefer to bide their time and wait until there are votes enough in congress to enter thick they are not asking for the benefit of any such price. They prefer to bide their time and wait until there are votes enough in congress to enter thick they are not asking for the benefit of any such price. They prefer to bide their time and wait until there are votes enough in congress to enter the two latter subjects he became involved in a dialogue with Mr. Spooner as to the length of time a minority ought to be permitted to talk against a measure which the majority desired to pass, and no satisfactory understanding was reached.

Mr. Teller called the attention of the senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, to the present status of the election bill. Up to this hour no attempt had been made to bring the bill to a vote. There had been made to bring the bill to a vote. There had been made to bring the bill. Other renstors on the republican side had contented them selves with the declaration that this was a beneficent measure, for beneficent purposes, and had leftyto the senators on the other, side to touch upon the details of the bill.

verse traditions of the body and to overallow practice which had been in vogue eighty-four years.

Mr. Teller referred to the impression which has gone abroad that this bill was kept before the senate for the purpose of staving off much-needed and much-demanded financial legislation, and said that if the senator did not wish the bill to stand in the way of legislation, he would put the senate in a position to vote on amendments, before he offered or allowed to be offered a rule which would cut off debate and amendments. He was in sympathy with the declared object of the bill, but whether he voted for it depended upon its shape when it came to a vote. He first wished an opportunity to vote upon amendments. He did not believe that the people of the United States were prepared for this proceeding, and for one he was propared to resist, by all proper methods, the adoption of the rule until the senate had an opportunity to vote upon all the amendments. To repeat whether he would vote for the bill or not, depended on the result of the vote on several amendments, and he was not to be deterred from his object because of delay, because floody was more responsible for that delay than the senators who favored that bill. Mr. Teller said he did not appreciate until this afternoon the effect of the proposed rule which he understood was to come up for action on Tuesday next. It had not occurred to him that the senate sir. Tener said he did not appreciate until this afternoon the effect of the proposed rule which he understood was to come up for action on Tuesday next. It had not occurred to him that the senate would be in the position of having to vote on a bill without an opportunity to vote upon ameniments. The senator indicated that the rule did not mean this; but the legislative condition of the senate would be one of inability to vote upon amendments. If the friends of the bill were in earnest they could pass it without the rule, they had been passed before and during the war. He had never shown any indication to abandon senators who believed in this measure by absenting himself, even though he might not be willing to support the bill by his vote.

for twenty years. In his opinion the pending bill should not become a law because it involved federal interference and espionage at other than national elections, and such interference was contrary to the spirit of the American institutions, and an obstacle to the right enjoyment of American liberties.

It was, to his mind, far better that local and state elections in the city of New York, with its thousands of ignorant, criminal and venal could apply now and take the senate out of the ruthinto which it had fallen. Somebody ought to measures, and it onght, to have fearned by this time whether the methods which then prevailed could apply now and take the senate out of the rut into which it had fallen. Somebody ought to know whether the old methods of the senate could apply. Great war measures had been bitterly opposed in the senate, but those measures had been passed. All of the reconstruction acts had met with determined hostility, yet they had been enacted into law. By this time it ought to be known whether old methods would pass the pending bill, but they had not been tried.

The senator was not trying the fold method, nor the new method, which some senators thought must be resorted to. He didn't know, from anything that had occurred upon the other side, whether the democratic senators had determined to resort to indue means to defeat the bill. Nothing had shown it. Long speeches, instructive speeches, had been made on both sides, but he could not know until the matter was brought to the test whether the senators on the other side had determined upon any extraordinary proceedings. Without impugning the steadfast devotion of the senator from Mussachusets to this cause, he would suggest that the time had come when the senator should find out what ought to be done.

Mr. Hoar said that, if he had nad his way, the pending measure would have been wrought forward last session, and some measure thad the ending the debate would have been wought to the ending measure by the speeches of the senators the pending measure by the speeches of the senators.

and occident opposition to his views that that had not been done.

He undertook to say the injury caused to the pending measure by the speeches of the senators from Nevada and Colorado (Stewart and Wolcott) had not been half as much an obstacle in the way of accomplishing what he believed to be the desire of the republican party of the country as the fact that republican senators left the chamber at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or were paired. He reminded Mr. Hale that when there was an attempt to get an evening session for consideration of the bill, almost all the democratic senators got up and walked out of their seats into the lobby.

Mr. Hale—There were only twenty-five repub-

the lobby.

Mr. Hale—There were only twenty-five republicans senators here—I am, or was one of them.

Mr. Hoar—And so was I, but I think that the senator from Maine may have learned something then in reference to the derelictions of his republican associates and the purposes of his democratic antaconists.

antagonists.

Mr. Michell here suggested to the great satisfaction and amusement of the democratic senators that it was in order for the senate to adjourn, so that there might be a republican conference.

Morton Will Not Do Dirty Work. Vice President Morton made the statement today that he would not be a party to any outrage upon the rules of the senate. He furthermore said he did not feel called upon to lower his dignity by taking a trip to Florida, in order that some senator may be placed in the chair to arbitrarily change the rules. Such a course had been suggested, but he intended to remain here and continue to preside over the senate fairly and impartially. a man who can be made a tool of by Hoar's partisan gang.

The Norfolk and Western The Norfolk and Western railroad has purchased a controll of the Shenandoah Valley, and have given out a contract to build into Washington from somewhere near Luray. The contract provides for the completion of the road within a year. They have also contracted with the Pennsylvania railroad to run into their depot here. As the Shenandoah Valley road is an extension of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, this will give Atlanta another direct line to Washington

It is also given out today, upon good It is also given out today, upon good anthority, that, at the next meeting of the directors of the Georgia Central, it will be decided to combine that system with the Piedmont Air-Line system (ail controlled by the Richmond Terminal) and place the entire combined system under one general management, with headquarters either here or in Atlants. SLAIN IN BATTLE.

FIFTY MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH

AND OVER THREE HUNDRED INDIANS Killed in the Battle on the Porcupine on Monday Last-A War of Ex-termination.

OMAHA, December 30 .- The Bee's correscondent at the camp on Wounded Knee creek, elegraphs as follows concerning yesterday's

In the morning, as soon as the ordinary military work of the early day was done, Major Whiteside determined upon disarming the Indians at once, and at 6 o'clock the camp of Big Foot was surrounded by the Seventh Cavalry in a half-circle. Four Hotchkiss guns were placed upon a hill about 200 yards distant. Every preparation was made, not especially to fight, but to show the Indians the futility of

They seemed to recognize this fact, and when Major Whiteside ordered them to come out twenty at a time and give up their arms, they came, but not with their guns in sight After the first twenty, but two or three dis-played arms. These they gave up sullenly, and observing the futility of this mode of procedure, Major Whiteside ordered a detach-ment of K and A troops on foot to enter the

THE TERACHEROUS REDS.

This work had hardly been entered upon when the 120 desperate Indians turned upon the soldiers, who were gathered closely about the tepees, and immediately a storm of firing was poured upon the military. It was as though the order to search had been the signal. though the order to search had been the signal. The latter, not anticipating any such ac tion, had been gathered in very closely, and the first firing was terribly disastrous to them.

THE SOLDIERS IN EARNEST.

The reply was immediate, however, and in in instant it seemed that the draw in which the Indian camp was set was a sunken Vesuvius. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly waited the command, and in a moment the whole front was a sheet of fire, above which the smoke rolled, obscuring the central scene from view.

THEY FELL ON ALL SIDES.

Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the fire, but after the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers there were few of them left. They fell on all sides like grain in the course gether, and the wounded fought on the ground. few remaining warriors fled, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escape than battle.

The wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground, where they had fallen, they continued to fire till their ammunition was gone or till killed by

Both sides forgot everything excepting only loading and discharging guns. It was only in the early part of the array that hand-to-bend fighting was seen. Carbines were clubbed, sabres gleamed, and war clubs circled in the air and came down like thunderbolts.

But this was only for a short time. The Indians could not stand that storm from the soldiers they had hoped to. It was only a stroke of life before death. HUNTING FOR AN INDIAN TO SHOOT.

The remnant fled and the battle became a hunt. It was now that the artillery was called into requisition. Before, the fighting was so close that the guns could not be trained without danger of death to the soldiers.

Now, with the Indians flying where they night, it was easy to reach them. Gatling and Hatchkiss guns were trained, and then hour, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry

It was a war of extermination now with the roopers. It was difficult to restrain the troops. Tactics were almost abandoned. About the only tactics was to kill while it could be done. Wherever an Indian could be seen, down into the creek and up over the bare hills, they were followed by the artillery and musketry fire, and for several minutes the engagement went on until not a live Indian was in sight. Another Engagement.

A Bee's special from Rushville, Neb., says: Advices from the seat of war give news of another encounter between the troops and Indians at a point within four miles of the agency. The Seventh and Ninth cavalry were agency. The Seventh and Ninth cavalry were just coming in from yesterday's battlefield, followed at some distance, by their provision train. On reaching the point named, a large band of Indians, headed by Chief Two Strike, dashed suddenly upon the train, captured it, and were making off towards the Bad Lands when the cavalry wheeled and gave pursuit. In the battle which followed, over thirty Indians were wounded, but no soldiers were

CAN ANY BE TRUSTED? According to the latest report Two Strikes' Indians had up to yesterday been considered

peaceable and subdued, but their sudden

change of mind causes the gravest fears here that perhaps none of the so-called friendlies can be relied upon.

However, word from General Brooks to the settlers today is somewhat reassuring, it being to the effect that a great body of the savages have remained loyal all the while, and that nearly all the rebels are dead. He further says the settlers here are not now in danger.

The Captive Indians.

Reliable news is also at hand that Colonel

Reliable news is also at hand that Colonel Henry is now approaching the agency with 700 Indians, captured in the Bad Lands. This is believed to include all of the rebels on the reservation, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement. It has cost the lives of about 250 Indians, twenty-five or thirty sol-diers killed and wounded to effect this, if in-deed it may be said that peace is yet estab-lished.

lished.

The body of the gallant Captain Wallace, and other dead soldiers, arrived here at noon from the agency, and will be shipped to Fort Robinson, the nearest military post.

BALTIMORE, December 30.—The Washington train, which left Camden station at about 8 o'eloci this morning, ran into the rear of another Wash ington express, half an hour later, at Annapolis Junction, where it was waiting for another train

its airbreaks.

Two baggage cars on the rear of the express, containing theatrical scenery, and the locomotive of the rear train, were somewhat damaged. Fireman Coursey, of the latter, was cut about the head and otherwise slightly injured in jumping from his cab. Travel was interrupted.

TOPEKA, Kas., December 30.—Senator Ingalls arrived here yesterday from Atchison, and went directly to Copeland hotel, where he engaged rooms for a month. He will manage his own campaign for re-pleytion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 29.—[Special.]—When Judge Jackson appointed a receiver for the Decatur, Chesapeake and New Orleans railroad, some weeks ago, its affairs were known to be in a very bad condition. Just how bad was shown when Receiver W. L. Frierson filed his report in the United States circuit today. The road was intended to run seventy-eight miles from Decatur, Ala., to Shelbyville, Tenn. Forty-three miles of the road is complete, but both ends are in the woods. There is enough material in hand to complete the road, but every doiboth ends are in the woods. There is enough material in hand to complete the road, but every dollar's worth has been attached by the creditors. The total indebtedness is about \$800,000. Judgments to the amount of \$100,984 have already been secured, and suits are pending for \$227,000. All the company's rolling stock is also in the receiver's hands. The American Loan and Trust Company, of New York, holds a large amount of the company's first morteage bonds. company's first mortgage bonds

RECEIVER CHAMBERLAIN

Manager. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 30.—[Special.]-In the United States circuit court today, an order was issued directing Receiver Chamberlain, of the South Carolina railway, to pay out of the net the South Carolina railway, to pay out of the net carnings of the road the coupons, with interest from maturity, payable April I, 1890. These are coupons of the first consolidated mortgage bonds. The receiver is further ordered to pay all installments of interest that may have occurred or may occur up to January 1, 1891, on all obligations of the railway company secured by a lien prior to the lien of the first mertgage consolidated bonds. The bonds of the Louisville, Chicinnati and Charleston railway, held by H. L. Cophlan, are excepted from the terms of this order. The net carnings of the road under the receiver's administration were \$531,000, an increase of \$219,000 over the previous year.

CHOICE PHRASES EXCHANGED.

A Typical Man from the West / Throws Enithets Around.

Epithets Around.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 30.—[Special.]—The tople of talk today has been the editorial attack of The State Chronicle upon Editor Fairbrother, of The Durham Globe. In reply to a savage attack by the latter upon Rev. Baylus Cade, editor of The Progressive Farmer, The Globe said that Editor Cade lied like a horse thief, and The Chronicle says this is blackguard journalism, and the Editor Esistector is a liar and secondary. Chronicle says this is obackguard journalism, and that Editor Fairbrother is a liar and scoundrel. It all goes to make the leading newapaper sensation of the season. Editor Fairbrother is from Colorado, and took charge of The Globe three months ago. He is a typical western journalist.

THEY LUNCHED FOGETHER. Parnell and O'Brien Hold a Conference in

Boulogne. Boulogne.

Boulogne, December 20.—Messrs. O'Brien and Gill arrived this morning from Amiens, and Mr. Parnell came from Folkeston at 3 o'clock p. m., accompanied by John and William Redmond, Clancy and Kenny, all members of parliament, and Vincent Scully, who was defeated at Kilkenny, and Editor O'Beirne, of The Freeman's Journal Parnell and O'Brien met in a Bittel Tournal Parnell and O'Brien met in a Bittel. Journal. Parnell and O'Brien met in a latter, held a half hour's conference in a private, room and afterwards innehed together, seeming on very good terms. Nothing has been learned-of what transpired at the conference. Newspaper men are mustered in force about the hotel.

His Tongue.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 25.—[Special.]
At Dolouite, Ala., foday, Mat Gillerpie, a young contractor, was shot four times and fatally wounded by John Hughes, and after he fell a pistol was placed in Gillespie's hands by a friend, and he shot Hughes three times, but the extent of the latter's injuries are unknown.

Hughes and Gillespie had been visiting the same young lady, and the latter had told of a rumor that Hughes had negro blood in his veins, and the story was repeated to Hughes by the young lady, and he started out to hunt up Gillespie and lie found him, and the result was as stated above.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Sun's cotton article says: Futures were buoyant till near the close, when speculation became quieter, closing steady at 2 to 5 points advance; Septemclosing steady at 2 to 5 points advance; September 11 points advance from yesterday's closing prices. Liverpool advanced from 2 to 4-16 points, and lost it. Our market responded with a fair degree of spirit to the better report from Liverpool, and took little notice of reaction there. The Liverpool market seems to have been over sold from this side, and unsettled the markets for exchange together with large portions of low grades coming forward, have prevented our sellers from making delivery. They have, therefore, been compelled to buy in Liverpool, and cause a built movement in the market. But we must have a larger relative movement of the crop and great accummulation of stocks here before any further decline of moment can be reck-oned upon. Spot cotton was dull.

A Fool with a "Child-Wife."

Nashville, Tenn., December 30.—[Special.]— From that part of Williamson county known as "the barren," comes the story of the unfaithful-ness of a child - wife and her disappearance. William Mangum married a thirteen-year-old girl named Ella Johnson about eighteen months since. A short, while ago, ugly stories began to float A short while ago, ugly stories began to A snore while ago, dry stories began to note around, and finally Mangum discovered that his wife was unfaithful, as making the discovery while a man named Linden was accepting his hospitality. He shot and wounded Linden, but both he and the girl ran. The latter has not been seen since, and Linden, who is a married man with two children, is reported te have gone to South America.

The Democratte Nomines.

AMERICUS, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—A primary election was held in Sumter county today to elect a candidate for tax collector, to take the place to which the late Hon. T. M. Furlow was chosen. There were five candidates: Messrs. Morrell Calloway, son-in-law of Colonel Furlow; J. B. Dunn, and R. S. Windsor, of Americus: John State of Calloway, Son-in-law of Colonel Furlow; J. B. Dunn, and R. S. Windsor, of Americus: John State of Callon and R. S. Windsor, of Americus: John State of Callon and R. S. Windsor, of Americus: John State of Callon and R. S. Windsor, of Americas. J. B. Dunn, and R. S. Windsor, of Americus; John Sims of Lesley, and P. V. Wesson, of Anderson-ville. A light vote was polled and all the precincts except three, which will not materially change the result, having been heard from, indicate the selection of Mr. J. B. Dunn, as the democratic nominee by a plurality of about twenty.

Her Clothes on Fire. RONE, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—The little daughter of Professor Samuel P. Snow, happened to a painful accident this afternoon. While to a painful accident this atternoon. While standing near an open grate, her clothing eaught on fire, and fier arms and face were badly burned. The fire was extinguished by another little daughter, who had presence of mind to throw a blanket around her and smother the flames.

The Damage Not So Great.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 39.—[Special.]—It was decided tonight to send the engines of the Scaboard Air-Line, which were burned here yesterday, to Portsmouth, Va., to be repaired. The officers of the road say the loss will be far less than they at first feared it would be.

The Merchant is Missing. CHATTANOGGA Tenn. December 30.—[Special.]—
The police have received notice that Peter Wilson, a well to do merchant of this city, has been missing from his home since last Thursday. When last seen he had \$350 in his pocket, and foul play

TO LIVE OR TO DIE?

That Is the Question Critics Raise About O'Neill's New Play.

Mr. James O'Neill's Production of the famous play "The Dead Heart" has given rise to not a little newspaper controversy.

The issue is, "Should O'Neill, as Landry, die, or should he not die."

16 "The Dead Heart," as Mr. Irving played it, Landry was made to die apon the guillotine. Mr. O'Neill has the sole right to produce the Irving version in this country, but in this one particular de d-sen't "stick to the text."

He lets Landry live.

That seems to be one secret of the great popularity of Mr. O'Neill's production. The people are with him in letting the hero live.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE LONDON FIRE.

FOUR BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS ARE

THE HARD WORK OF THE FIREMEN. Large Manufactories Swept Away-How the Fire Originated-Foreign News Generally.

LONDON, December 30 .- A terrible confla gration is now, 2 o'clock p. m., raging in this city. The scene of the fire is in Queen Victoria and Thames streets, near Black Friar's bridge. Numerous warehouses are blazing and London seems destined to suffer one of the largest and most destructive fires in its histor

of recent years. Fourteen fire engines were soon upon the spot and the firemen did their utmost, but with little success, to check the course of the flames. A high wind was blowing and it materially added to the fury of the flames while hindering the firemen in their efforts to save property. Terrible sheets of flame and clouds of smoke were constantly whirling over the struggling firemen, who met with little or no success in their battle with the fiery elements. The large wholesale fur manufactory of Revillon, extending from 127 to 141 Queen Victoria street, was said to be doomed shortly after the fire gained a strong headway. Following this news was the information that a large paper warehouse, a number of fancy goods stores and the Gulcher Electric Light and Power Company's building were also a complete prey to the flames. The flames spread as rapidly on all sides as if there were

no firemen or fire engines prese FOUR BLOCKS ABLAZE.

Upon the authority of London fire brigade chiefs upon the scene of disaster, it is announced that the fire originated in a building occupied by C. Davidson & Son, paper and paper felt manufacturers, and paper bag manufacturers, at 19 Queen Victoria street. This building extended back into upper Thames street. It was a large structure and was completely gutted, as was also that of Adolph Frankan & Co., manufacturers of pipes and importers of tobacco, at 121 Queen Victoria street, old St. Benit's church, between No. 125 and 226 Upper Thames street. The famous Welch church also caught fire, the biazing steeple forming one of the most striking features of the grandly terrible scene. The firemen at one time managed to obtain control of the fiances at this point, and the confiagration, so far as St. Benit, was for a time arrested.

rested.

At the hour of sending this dispatch, 4:30 o'clock, p. m., what would be termed in New York four large "blocks," of buildings are in flames and burning steadily. They will all, to judge from present appearances, be gutted by the flames.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and the amount of damage done is now estimated to be £400,000 or \$2.000.000.

leveral New Cars Arm -Frst Through Train Leaves at 1:35 O'r co c P. M. Today. The old general offices of the Western and At-

canning up and shifting a much needed cleaning up and shifting a that the new essees of the road are going to lose no time in putting the yards, rolling stock and buildings in first-class shape.

Standing on the parform brear of the main building yesterday, Presiden Thomas person to partorn to partorn the with which a large vacant space before him was littered, and said to Mr. Pardon of the operating department, who was with him: "One of the first things I want you to do is to clean up that mess," and the two walked away to hunt up some other place where improvements could be instituted.

Two brand-new coaches were brought in at 6:40 Two brand new coaches were brought in at 6:40 o'clock last evening. They were built by the Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and are models of the car-builder's art. They are finished in the interior in polished cherry are heated by the Baker heater and illuminated by safety oil lamps. The seats are as convenient and comfortable as possible with their reversible shaping, backs and early place.

this afternoon, unuer changes of schedule will be Mays.

A few minor changes of schedule will be made under the new regime. President Thomas was in consultation with Super-intendent Anderson for some time over the matter yesterday afternoon, but no definite conclusion was reached as to where they

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

Captain English Says the Rumors Concerncaptain English says the Rumors Concerning the Columbus Southern Are Untrue.
"The Georgia Midland and Gulf and Columbus
Southern railroads have not been consolidated as
has been stated," said Captain J. W. English,
vice president of the latter road, yesterday,
"Neither road owns a cent interest in the other,
The Georgia Midland and Gulf is 100 miles long,
and the Columbus Southern eighty-eight miles is and the Columbus Southern eighty-eight miles in length, and the two together form a continuous length, and the two together form a continuous line extending from McDonough to Albany They have simply combined for mutual advantage, and in order to economize are consolidating several of the offices, the general offices of both roads being in Columbua. The executive, financial and accounting departments will, as before, remain distinct. For the heads of the consolidated offices, the following names have been mentioned: General manager, G. Gunby Jordan; chief engineer, W. S. Greene; superiatendent, M. E. Gray; general freight and passenger agent, Clifton Jones.

"A joint meeting will be held at Columbus Saturday, at which the business will be disposed of and the positions I have named filled.

"It is merely a reciprocal traffic ar-

and the positions I have named filled.
"It is merely a rediprocal traffic arrangement between the two roads, wherein they are following the example set by the other roads outside of the Terminal system, who realize they must hustle in company if they want te get a living share of the southern freight and passenger traffic." TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Luke Tiernan, a retired merchant of Baltimore General Spinner is sinking rapidly, and will die in a few hours.

The thermometer was ten degrees below zero in London yesterday.

The Scotch railroad strike is breaking up, owing to defections. ' Theophelus B. Petusen, of the Philadelphia publishing house, is dead.

The failure of F. E. Dubedat & Son, stock brokers of Dublin, Ireland, is announced. R. F. Taylor, of Gainesville, Fla., has been ap-pointed associate justice of that state. Mr. O'Connor, the Irish envoy, was entertained at dinner in Richmond yesterday by P. H. Mayo

Receipts of Egyptian cotton to date amount to 2,700,000 canters, against 2,200,000 canters the corresponding date last year. A half interest in the Methodist Advocate, Chattanooga, has been sold to Rev. Horace Warner, of Cedar Falls, Ia.

Warner, of Cedar Falis, ia.

The hearing of the writ against Clerk Jewett, of
the New Hampshire house of representatives, has
been postponed until Monday. neen postponed until monday.

H. C. Marks & Co., dry goods merchants of uniston, Ala., have made an assignment. Liadilities, \$25,000; assets, \$40,000.

bilities, \$25,000; assets, \$40,000.

The aspect of the railway employes' strike in Scotland continues to improve, from the standpoint of the railroad corporations.

The trade council of Birimingham, Ala., has appointed a committee to bring about a conference between the striking coal miners and coal operators, and, if possible, settle the strike.

WITNESSES TALKING.

TELLING WHAT THEY KNOW THE HALL CASE.

The Defense Meeting the Points Made by the Prosecution with Much Vigor. Incidents of the Day.

Macon, Ga., December 30.—[Special]—The defense began again promptly at 9 o'clock with the examination of the defendants in the conspiracy trial.

will be remembered, was concluded yesterday, and John Knight, another of the defendants, was put on the stand the first thing this

WHAT KNIGHT KNEW Knight said he was on perfectly good terms with Captain Forsyth. Had sold him beef and other things occasionally, for which he was promptly paid, and which transactions passed off most satisfactorily. He had nover worked for the Dodges. He did not meet Burch at Milan on a certain day. He had never met him. there. He passed Milan one day, about the 1st of November, with a load of cotton. He saw Burch some distance away, but did not even speak to him. He had never entered into any ontract with Burch for the killing of Forsyth. He had never been approached on the subject. He had never heard of any such thing being proposed. He had never entered into any conspiracy or had never heard of any to intimi-

date the Dodges.

STURM WAS DRUNK.

The witness knew William Sturm. He saw
Sturm the afternoon after Hall's speech at Milan. Sturm the afternoon after Hall's speech at Milan. He was painting the witness' house. Sturm was a drunken man, if he ever saw one. Sturm was very drunk. He was in the buggy with his wife, and she had to do the driving. He was positive that Sturm was very drunk. Witness was in Milan when Hall spoke. He was near to him all the time. He did not see Hall alone at any time. He is satisfied he never had any conversation with Hall of a private nature.

The witness had never made any threats against Burch. He was searcely acquainted with him; and

Burch. He was scarcely acquainted with him; and

HE DIDN'T KNOW LOWREY.

Knight stated that he had never heard of Rich Lowrey. He did not know Rich Herring; had never heard of either party before he came to Macoh. When asked about his arrest, he said he was first taken as a witness, but was afterwards told that he was under arrest for the murder of Captain Forsyth. He did not make any attempt to resist, and he did not think the marshal, who was then in the courtroom, could say differently.

IF HE COULD FORGE LIKE FORSYTH.

The witness was asked if what Mr. Curd had said about a certain conversation was true.

"Well, sir, I'm obliged to tell you, but Mr. Curd certainly did fudge on me a little in that. I did say that if I could forge deeds like Captain Forsyth could, and I had been told he had done, I might own some land, too."

He did not know of his own knowledge that such had been done, but it was the general talk.

When asked about a conversation with Bohanan, in which he made certain intimations, he said he had never had a conversation with Bohanan; didn't even know him; said he never saw him before he saw him in the courtroom.

ABOUT THOSE PAPERS.

The witness did get certain papers; the ones produced by Mr. Hill; he got them from the postofice;

The witness did get certain papers; the ones pro-

ABOUT THOSE PAPERS.

The witness did get certain papers; the ones produced by Mr. Hill; he got them from the postoffice; he had never had any previous conversation with Mr. Hall about them; he didn't know what they meant; he couldn't read them; he took them to Mr. Smith, a lawyer, to find out what they were; Smith told him they were of no value. He said he supposed it was Colonel Hall just trying to catch up with certain parties forging deeds. The part relating to what Smith said about Hall's intentions was not allowed to go in as evidence. The defense conceded this without argument.

After the papers passed into Smith's hands he next saw them at Reid & Harris's office; he was shown them by Mr. Hill; he was a witness in the Hall contempt trial; he made no concealment of the fact that he had received them from Hall. He had no information that there were more proceedings against Hall after his discharge from the Savannah jail. He attended court in Eastman. Did not stay there longer than it required to finish a suit he had.

At this point Mr. Washington, Clemens's attorney, asked the witness if he had ever entered into any agreement with Clemens to kill Forsyth.

He had not.

He had not.

Examined by Mr. DuBignon, the witness said he had no ill will towards Burch. Their relations were perfectly pleasant. He never did Burch any wrong in his life. The only wrong Burch had ever done him before this was that he told some people that he had marked one of his Burch's) yearlings. He first heard of the killing of Forsyth about the loth or 11th of October. He was told by a Mr. Judhill. Mr. Judhill and the have the treated. It was about the first of November that he saw Burch at Milan. He did not speak to him. He next saw him a few days after at Mrs. Gillis'. Tom Knight, his brother, was with him. as with him.
He spoke to him, saying "Good morning,"

he last time he saw Burch, about a

some time.

He could not swear positively more than the fact that Sturm did not have a conversation, so far as he knew. He saw Hall all the time.

He heard Hall's speech at Milan. He did not hear Hall say anything about the Dodge company, more than that they were against him in his election. If he had said more he would have heard it.

tion. If he had said more he would have heard it.

THE WITNESS TALKS BACK.

Mr. DuBignon—I understand you to say you
were a witness for Hall in the contempt trial."
Witness—No, sir, you did not understand me to
say any such thing.

Mr. DuBignon—Well, I beg your pardon. I
certainly did understand it so, or I wouldn't have
said so.

Witness—No, sir, you didn't. I'll have to differ.

ess-No, sir, you didn't. I'll have to differ

the matter. The witness father-in-law is jon-athan Fearson. He supposed he was at his home in Dodge county. He had no knowledge that he had ever left home. The witness did not remember the papers sent him by Hall on a subpean duces tecum. He had already given them to Hall. Mr. Bacon arose to ask the witness a few more questions.

questions.

The witness said Dr. Joe Smith had treated his eye. Dr. Smith, he thinks, is now in Atlanta taking another course of lectures. HALL ON THE STAND.

Knight was then called down and Hall then said his home was in Eastman. His profession was a lawyer. He began studying law directly after coming back from the war. He was raised in Wilkinson county. He moved to Eastman in 1871. He had resided there ever since. His resi-dence was just outside of the corporation limits of the town. His office was in the town about a half

mile distant.

He had heard the testimony of Doughty relative to a conversation on the cars. The only conversation he had had on the subject with Doughty was between Helena and Abbeville. That conversation was about on the following line: There was considerable excitement about the lands in my section of the county. I talked to Mr. Doughty about the meetings of Judge Roberts, Judge Peyton und other judges about those lands. He did not say anything to Mr. Doughty about putting tenants on every one of the Dodge lots. I believe I did say that the way things were going on the Dodges would hold all the land in that county in a little while.

would hold all the land in that county in a little while.

DENYING WHAT THEY SAID.

He had heard Stuckey's testimony. He had talked to Stuckey at the Hotel Lanier, and what he said was in reply to questions asked by him in regard to the rulings of the court and about certain lots, to which I did not consider the titles good, and told him I could furnish him a list of numbers. When I got back home I did so, sending him a list of lots in the sixth district; he afterward wrote to me for a list of some in the eleventh district. He paid me as an attorney for my services. I think—about \$20. The whole thing was done at his request.

vices. I think—about \$20. The whole thing was done at his request.

Yes, there were other controversies and litigations concerning lands not concerned in the decree. These litigations were, in numerons cases, among people not parties to that injunction.

Judge Speer here stopped the defense to say that such evidence was foreign to the case in issue.

that such evidence issue.

Mr. Bacon replied that it was a very general allegation and very general scope of proof that the prosecution had gone into, and he thought, in order that the jury might understand the whole case, it was necessary that the jury should have the same opportunity to see the other side in a

case, it was necessary that the jury should have the same opportunity to see the other side in a similarly broad manner.

Mr. DuBignon replied in a short argument against the admissibility of this evidence. Mr. Bacon then went further into an explanation of why it was necessary that the defense should be allowed to put the whole facts before the jury. He did not think they should be restricted to a one-sided view of the case. He thought the defense should be allowed to show its theory of the case as well as the government.

The court ruled the evidence inadmissible.

Mr. Bacon arose again to say that he begged to state to the court that he had been entirely misconstrued in his argument of the point at issue,

at least, he supposed from the ruling of the court.
Judge Speer—This argument is entirely unnecessary after the ruling of the court.
Mr. Bacon—Well, I simply wish to make this
statement in justice to myself, as I had no intention of making the point as considered by the
court.

statement in justice to miselr, as I had no intention of making the point as considered by the
court.

Judge Speer—Mr. Bacon, counsel is entirely out
of order, as you can well understand. You cannot
argue against the decision of the court.

Mr. Bacon—Still, your honor, I must again beg
that you will not construe what I say as argument.
I am not arguing.

A smile wenf round the room again as those
present again witnessed Major Bacon's determined and successful effort at having the last word.
Proceeding with the investigation Hall identided three letters written to Freeman.
He was shown a letter written to Clark and Norman. He wished to state his meaning of what he
meant by the term, "merciless persecution." He
begun to state that in the contempt trial there
was a large amount of money used to convict him.
Here Mr. Bacon suggested to the court that
this part night not be construed proper evidence.
The court agreed with Mr. Bacon, and witness was
instructed to proceed no further on this line.
He also acknowledged writing the letter to Hill
and Harris. HIS BUSINESS WAS BEING RUINED.

His Business was being Ruined.

His reason for doing so was to learn what he asked in order to have some idea of what was going to be done. His business, he said, was being injured. People were afraid to employ him, as they didn't know whether or not he would have to go to jail again or not. It was a grave matter with him and his clients.

They were continually coming to him to ask what turn matters proposed to take and it was necessary for him to get the matter settled. He had no other intention than this in writing the letter. He did not receive an answer to either that one or the next.

Mr. Bacon then read the letter written by Hall to Hill and Harris, saying he had heard the Dodges proposed to keep up their war on him and he would be glad if they would give him some information.

He also read the charge set forth in the indict.

tion. He also read the charge set forth in the indictnent relative to this letter!

HAD NO INTENTION TO THREATEN.
The witness said he had no intention of any such

hreats as charged. He hadn't the killing of Forsyth in his mind at this time.

He intended the letter simply as a request that

the proceedings against him be withdrawn.

When he got out of jail, he was short of money, and had a family to support. He had no income outside of his profession, and it was necessary that he should begin to do something. The proceedings pending against himprevented this, and even prevented him from making collections.

In the letter written to Freeman, in which he said "tell the boys not to be scared, as he would be out to help them after awhile," he asked Freeman to send him \$25, which would be all due him. He said he needed the money. He thought it was a shame that he was sent there and compelled him to be away from his children.

Witness said he meant by the "boys" his clients in that section. There were cases in the state court. He had no cases in the United States court at that time.

court. He had no cases in the cases in the case at that time.

His remark in the letter had no referense to any injunction of the federal court.

injunction of the federal court.

By saying, "The boys not to be scared," he meant those who had been living on their lands seven years. He just wanted to tell them not to be afraid they would be removed. It had been thought by some that since they had gotten him in jail they would now move all the tenants off.

thought by some that since they had gotten him in jail they would now move all the tenants off. Her and for the legislature from Dodge county. He made speeches during the campaign. In those speeches he alluded to the Dodges and their conduct. One of the candidates was recognized as the candidate of the Dodges. He thought the people needed some protection against the encroachment of the Dodges, who were engaged in taking the people's timber.

The court refused to allow the witness to go into any particular conduct of the Dodges.

Mr. Bacon said he would narrow the question to having the witness state exactly what he had said in his speeches.

Proceeding, the witness said he stated to the people that the best way to secure the lands was by recourse to legislation.

He thought it preferable to take this step rather than have the people going about the country with shotguns and Winchester rifles, trying to protect their lands by force.

He had never heard any such expression in that speech as meeting the Dodges with shotguns and leaving their carcases to the buzzards or to be crammed down a gopher hole.

He did tell the people that they had a right to meet force with force. He did say that the Dodges had no right to come on their lands and take their lands with force. He was very particular about what he said, because he knew the Dodges were there, and would be only too glad to get a lick at him on any ground. there, and would be only too glad to get a lick at him on any ground.

He had never advised the people to do any kili-ing. He did not approve of such, though he did think the people should protect themselves.

ing. He did not approve of such, though he did think the people should protect themselves.

EAVE THE PEOPLE GOOD ADVICE.

Hall said he not only avoided such as this, but that he never made a speech in which he did not advise the people to obey the rulings of its court and all other courts. He thought they should do this. He was running for the legislature in order to secure the passing of a law that would protect the people. He went from Rhine to Milanto speak. He went in his buggy. He went from his buggy to the depot and made a speech there. There were a large number of people-many ladies on the platform. He was in the crowd all the time. He had no private conversation with anyone, He went from Milan to Chauncey and thought Lancaster went with him. He had no private conversation with Sturm. He did not know Sturm; didn't know that he knew him before he saw him there, but he did know that he had never said anything to Sturm about the nights being dark and the people having shotguns. Had he made any such remark it would have been heard by them on the platform.

HIS RIDE WITH LANCASTER.

platform.

HIS RIDE WITH LANCASTER.

He had no appointment to meet Lancaster at Milan. He said he would likelto go to Chauncey, and I told him he could go in the buggy with me. This was the best way for him to go, as he would not get there until after midnight on the train.

He did not remember all that was said, but they never said a word about the killing of Forsyth, the Dodges or any one else. Lancaster said to hire some mill hands at Chauncey was his reason for going.

He did make a statement relative to having been instrumental in preventing the Dodges from tearing down the roof from over the heads of the women and children of that section. The latter put of the remark was used in a figurative sense. He meant that he had prevented the Dodges from taking the lands away from the people.

IT WAS BY LITIGATION. HIS RIDE WITH LANCASTER.

IT WAS BY LITIGATION. He had done this by litigation. He made no in-timation of using force.

Mr. Bacon had read the second letter written by Hall to Hill and Harris asking for a reply to bis second letter.

by Hall to Hill and Harris asking for a lepty to his second letter.

He had a conversation with Cheney. He said he wished to know what the Dodges proposed to do with him. He wanted to learn their intentions regarding the proceedings against him.

Mr. Bacon read from the indictment the conversation with Cheney, which was made a charge in the indictment. the indictment.
Hall said he had no reference to any violence against the Dodges.
IN THE WRONG PLACE.

He said the qualifying adverb in the sentence, "I wish to know what you are going to do about it now?" was simply in the wrong place, and placed right it carried an entirely different idea. the should be: "I wish to know now what you are going to do?" He simply wished to know at once. Cheney reterred him to Bishop. He went to see Bishop about it, and was referred to Hill and Harris. He did not say anything to Bishop that would lead him to think he intended any harm to any one. He went at once and wrote to Hill and Harris.

ABOUT THE STEEL CAGES.

Harris.

ABOUT THE STEEL CAGES.

He said about what Judge Roberts said relative to the Dodges having to send out steel cages with the agents.

Roberts had not stated the remark exactly as it

Moverts had not stated the remark exactly as it was made.

There were two other fellows present. They had just come up. One of them said he wished the Dodges would send some of their d—n agents over on his side of the creek, as they had a lot of shotguns over there and could use them.

The witness then said: "Well, then, they'd better send steel cages over there with them."

ter send steel cages over there with them."

HE WROTE THE DEEDS.

He acknowledged writing certain letters to Knight. He identified deeds and acknowledged writing them. He had never denied to any one having written them.

Hall then read the deeds, giving the names of the grantors and the dates.

He stated those were copy deeds. He wrote them and copied them from other deeds. There was no disguise about the writing. They were copies of genuine deeds.

TO USE THEM IN TRIALS. His purpose in sending these deeds to Knight was to get him to fix them to be used in evidence. He wanted them aged to be used in ejectm cases. He had heard both Forsyth and Sexton

cases. He had heard both Forsyth and Sexton say they could tell a genuine deed. He wanted to test their knowledge.

Hall explained the law concerning these deeds. If it showed a date of thirty years it could go to a jury without being recorded. The other side had the right to attack it if they saw fit.

If a witness was put on the stand to testify to such deeds he would offer him both old and new deeds to test his knowledge.

The lands mentioned in the deeds are in no litigation. They were not in litigation at that time. He had no personal interest in the lands. He had heard Captain Forsyth say that he suspicioned Knight was forging deeds, and he concluded, from this, to try if he would fix these for him. He had no communication with Knight about the deeds before or after.

He had no other purpose in having the deeds

ixed than that to test theskill of a witness. He had seen it done in several instances. That was

had seen it done in several instances. That was
the best way he knew.

COULDN'T LOVE HIS ENEMIES.

He had made a remark about the Dodges being
his enemies, and that he couldn't like them after
they had treated him like they had.

He had no further intention than the general
import his remark would carry. Witness and
Forsyth were on speaking terms, but we didn't
profess to be on friendly terms.

The first time he saw Wright Lancaster after he
came buck from Savannah, he thought, was at
Milan. He was never at Lancaster's mill or his
home. He had only had a written communication
with him concerning a fee. with him concerning a fee. He didn't think he saw John Lancaster until he

He didn't think he saw John Lancaster until he saw him in the Macon jail.

HE AND THE DODGES FORGED, TOO.

In the conversation with Knight he discussed a case that had been tried in the Dodge court. I told him in that case I had him on the trip. They had made the statement that I had forged deeds to lots in that county and this case developed that the Dodges had forged deeds. I had no reference at all to the killing of Forsyth. He had no intention of conveying any threat against the Dodges or anyone, nor had he any reference to any proceedings in this court.

DENIES AVANT'S STATEMENT.

In regard to the testimony of Avant, which al leged that Hall had said if the Dodges did not let up upon him Forsyth would be killed, Hall said he had no conversation with Avant; he had made no such remark to Avant as stated; he had been particularly cautioned by Colonel Rutherford to be particular in what he said, and he took pains to observe it.

He left here about 11 o'clock at night; he reached Savannah about 6 o'clock in the morning; he said nothing to Avantuntil next morning, then only spoke a few words showed him the WAY.

SHOWED HIM THE WAY. They went to a barber shop and then to jail, "I had to show him the way to the jail; he did-

"I had to show him the way to the jail; he didn't know it."
He never alluded in any way to the killing of
Forsyth in his account. Witness denied
positively over having written any such
letter to Burch as was testified
to. He had no agreement with anyone of the defendants or anyone looking to the procurementof-the killing of Captain Forsyth. He had never
entered into any conspiracy for the intimidation
of Podge or anyone else.

At this juncture the court announced that a reoess would be had for one hour and five minutes. DROPPED DEAD.

The Sudden Death of Mr. George Sanger

in Macon.
Macon, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—A sad and

Macon, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—A sad and sudden death occurred in Macon yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The deceased was George Sanger.a young drug clerk and a weil-known former citizen of Atlanta. Sanger was employed at Rose and Cherry's pharmacy on Fourth street and was in the store at the time of his death.

Sanger was sitting in a chair in the back room of the store. He was smoking a cigarette at the time. He had been suck for several days.

The cause of death was, as the physician stated it, overstimulation of the heart, brought about from the excessive use of cigarettes.

Dr. Davis, who has attended him during his sickness, said Sanger has been in a serious condition for several days, and his death is not unexpected to him. He advised him a few days ago to stop smoking cigarettes, and he promised to do so. He thought so seriously of his condition that he advised the deceased to telegraph for his wife, who is in Atlanta. Sanger intended to do this, and so expressed himself to his employer. Since Sanger has been in Macon, he has remained alone, living in different boarding houses, his wife being either in Atlanta or Washington. Washington.
The funeral will take place at ten tomorro

A Sketch of His Life. Telegrams received by friends in the city announced the death of Mr. George Sanger in Macon, which is confirmed by THE CON-STITUTION'S Macon correspondent, as above. Mr. Sanger has been in the drug business on Fourth street, near the Brown house, Macon, for

Mr. Sanger has been in the unit of the court wo years.

Six years ago he came from his native city, Washington, D. C., with Dr. Louis Stoney, and the two began a drug business on the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets.

When the Kimball house was rebuilt, Dr. Stoney withdrew and began business in the Kimball, leaving Mr. Sanger sole proprietor of the business on the corner of Peachtree and Decatur.

After a time Mr. Sanger was unfortunate in business, and the store passed into the hands of Magnus & Hightower. He had married Miss Etta Brockenbrough, a sister of Mrs. John W. Beckwith, and they went back to Washington, where they remained for awhile.

They then returned to Atlanta where they lived for a time, and then removed to Macon, where they have remained since.

Mr. Sanger was a grandson of an old naval officer, whose death occurred in Washington about two years ago. He was about thirty-two years of age, and leave a wife, but nochildren.

He was a gentlemm of education and refinement, and a skilled druggist. His geniality of character made him warm friends wherever he went, and many who knew and loved him will regret to hear of his death.

A BIG THEFT.

A BIG THEFT.

About One Thousand Dollars' Worth of

Macon, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—Last night about 7 o'clock a thief, presumably a white man, climbed a post on the front porch of the residence of Mr. Herbert Brown, on Washington avenue, near Orange street, mounted the roof of the porch and then entered through a window on the second floor into the house. the second floor, into the house.

He went into the room of Mrs. Miller White, nee Miss Lula Brown, who was but recently married, and commenced to rifle bureau drawers, etc., of all their valuables. Mrs. White's room is immediately over the dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. White were at supper. They heard a noise in Mrs. White were at supper. They heard a noise in Mrs. White who had gone to his room before coming to supper. But as the noise of some one moving around continued, Mr. Brown left the supper room to go up stairs to see who it was. The thief heard him coming and he got out of a side window and by the aid of a vine was able to reach the ground-safely. Mrs. Brown heard him coming down the side of the house, and she opened the dining room window and saw the thief run across the yard, leap the fence and run rapidly away. While climbing down the vine, the thief dropped a little iron safe he had in his arms and which contained about \$12, but he did not take time in his flight to pick up the safe.

He succeeded, however, in making off with several diamond rings and other jewelry to the full amount of \$1,000. eral diamond ring amount of \$1,000.

LEGISLATION IN GRIFFIN.

The First Work of the New City Council of that City.

GRIFFIN, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—The new city council held its first meeting last night, as is the custom. The ordinances for the coming year, with the various licenses, were adopted. Thirty-three sections of ordinances and licenses were adopted, the following being the principal ones: mayor's salary \$400 payable. were adopted, the following being the principal ones: mayor's salary, \$400, payable monthly; clerk and treasurer, \$300, and fees; chief of police, \$45 per month; police, \$40 per month; city hall janutor, \$20 per month. Colonel Thomas R. Mills was confirmed a member of the board of trustees of public schools. This election was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. M. W. McKay.

The annual heenses for wholesale and retail liquor dealers was \$250 semi annually.

Lager beer agents are taxed \$100 per annum; express companies licenses per annum, \$40; telegraph companies, \$25; real estate agents, \$50; insurance agents, local, \$5; insurance companies, \$10; transient insurance agents, \$10 per day; banks, public or private, \$75, payable in advance; itinerent merchants, \$25 per day. An ordinance to issue fl. fas. against corporations and collect the same as if issued from other courts, was introduced by the city attorney, E. W. Hammond, to collect fines imposed by the city court where corporations or parties were found guilty and fined by the court.

A SENATOR'S ILLNESS.

Senator Gill, of Lee County, Is Convale cent. LEESBURG, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—Senator Gill is much better. His doctors pronounce him out of danger. On returning from the legislature he was seize

with a dangerous illness, from which grave fears of a fatal result were entertained. His recovery will gratify his numerous friends throughout the FLORENCE. Ala., December 30.—[Special.]
Meadows & Sharpe, grocers, have been closed by
their creditors. Cheat, Webb & Co., of Nashville,

labilities at \$\(\)_{\text{cause}}. Base cause.

Greenville, Miss., December 30.—[Special.]—Garrison & Jackson, general merchants, assigned today to the First National bank of this city. Their liabilities to the bank are about \$\frac{7}{1}\$, 600. The amount due other creditors is unknown. They have enough assets to cover their indebtedness to the bank. An extensive credit business with bad collections was the cause of their embarrassment.

Will Be Held at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C. December 30.—[Special.]—Grand
Secretary Barn, of the grand lodge of Masons of
North Carolina, announces that the next annual
communication will be held at Raleigh, Jantrovernor Fowle will next Monday occupy the executive mansion, the finishing touches to the interior of which are now being given.

CHRISTMAS DANCES.

THE N. S. CLUB ELEGANTLY ENTER-TAINED BY MRS. LOWE.

Receptions and Other Affairs of the Near Future-Gossip About People You Know.

The N. S. club, which is composed of the young people of Atlanta society, gave last night its Christmas dance at the residence of Mr. W. B. Lowe, on Peachtree. This occasion was in honor of the young ladies at home from school, and a very delightful affair it was. The elegant home very delightful affair it was. The elegant home of Mr. Lowe was thrown open and brilliantly iluminated. Crashes were laid on several of the floors, and Wurm's orchestra furnished music. The parlors and dancing apartments were very prettily decorated with holly and missletoe. The dining room, where the most delightful refreshments were served, was made fresh and beautiful by smilax and flowers. The table was decorated with candelabras and bowls of cut corated with candelabras and bowls flowers. Tulips, in all their rich shades of color, and the soft light of many candles lent much

and the soft light of many candles lent indea beauty to the scene.

Miss Rebie Lowe, who, with the assistance of her mother and Miss Josie Innan, acted as hostess, wore a very artistic gown of white lace over silk, trimmed with pink feather trimming. This toilet was exceedingly becoming, and the sweet, fresh beauty of Miss Lowe never appeared to better advantage.

Mrs. Lowe wore a costume of elegant black lace, and made the evening a most enjoyable one by her graceful attentions to each and every guest.

There were about 100 present, and a happier assembly of young girls cannot be imagined. Another very pleasant dance which took place

last evening was that given by Miss Lelia Morris to about seventy-five of her young friends. The pleasant home of her parents on Kimball street was very prettily decorated with holly and mistle-toe. Enjoyable refreshments were served, and all present spent a most charming evening. A very pleasant reception will be given by the

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association on New Year's Day from 12 o'clock, noon, until 10 o'clock p. m., in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association building to the clerks, visiting young men and those who ar interested in the association and its work. parlors will be made as homelike and parlors will be made as nometice and inviting as possible, and everything will be done for the pleasure of those who visit the parlors during the reception hours. Every member of the Ladies' Auxiliary is requested to consider herself a special member of the reception or multice and every friend of the association is invited to be present. All the young ladies of the city will be welcomed.

Invitations are out for a reception by Mrs. De-Witt Clinton Bacon, on Friday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The reception is to be given in honor of Miss Norvell, of New Brighton, and Miss Hol-

Invitations are out for a fancy dress ball, en masque, to be given to Mr. Cuyler Smith, by his mother, on Friday evening, January 2d.

A Little Lord Fauntleroy matinee party which was a most delightful one was that given yesterday by Mr. Wilmer Moore in honor of Miss Mary Draper, his niece. The guests were Miss Kate Cox. Miss Myrtle Everett, Miss Mamie Ashford, Miss Nellie Phillips, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Bessie Draper, Miss Lucy Harrison, Miss Fannie Turner. Master Quincy Everett, Willie Markham, Jim Boyd, Harry Miles, Willie Draper, Rob. Draper, Edward Eng-lish, The chaperones were Mrs. Hugh McKee and

After the play the party was elegantly enter ained at the residence of Mrs. Draper.

M. C. C. Nichols, of The Southern Farm, carried a party of young ladies down to Augusta yesterday afternoon. The young ladies that accompanied him were: Misses Marguerite Lynch, kate Regenia Lynan, and Miss Marie Holiday. They will be the guest of Miss Lizzie Mulherin. While there Mr. Nichols will give a luncheon at Bon-Air hotel to the young ladies that accompany him and a party of his Augusta friends. The party will attend a masque ball at the Masonic hall this evening to be given by the leading society people of Augusta.

Mrs. A. L. Freyer, of Marietta, will keep open house tomorrow, receiving from 7 p. m. to 12 mid-night. She will be assisted by the following la-dies: Mrs. Clark Howell, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. R. A. Hancock, Misses Mary Freyer, Jessie May Rey-nolds, Willie Northcutt, Alice Trammell, Fleta Trammell, Leila McClatchey, Georgia Northcutt, Julia Howell, Mary Howell, Rose Ewell and others.

At Sunday morning mass, at the Catholic church, Father Kelley read out notice of the approaching marriage of Miss Mamie Walsh to Mr. E. A. Frieze. The wedding will occur on the morning of the 20th at the church, after which a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, on East Mitchell street.

Miss Ellen Hunter, of Savannah, Ga., is spending a few days with Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman, on

redding at the residence of Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee at West End, yesterday evening. Mr. J. H. Pat-terson and Miss Ida Arnold have been lovers for some time, and yesterday evening they decided to get married. So they quietly slipped off and re-paired to Dr. J. W. Lee's residence, where they were made one. There was no especial reason for the elopement, according to their statement, which was "we just thought it would be nicer that way." Mr. Patterson is a plater for the Clayton Sewing Machine Motor Company, and Miss Ida is the daughter of Mr. Arnold, the Forsyth street furniture dealer. After the marriage the couple were driven to the National hotel, where they are at home for the present.

Miss Sarah M. Howell, of Eufaula, Ala., is in the city, the guest of relatives and friends on Luckie street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cooper, of Athens, passed through Atlanta yesterday from Jonesboro.

J. A. Morrow, of Jonesboro, was in the city yesterday.

terday.

Mr. A. C. Blalock, of Jonesboro, spent yesterday
in Atlanta.

Miss Della Voss, a charming young lady of m At inta.

Miss Della Voss, a charming young lady of Athens, who has been spending the holidays with friends in Jonesboro, passed through the city yesterday en route home.

with the city.

Mrs. C. D. Vincent, of Jonesboro, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Viola Glenn, of this city, returned yesterday from a pleasant visit to Jonesboro.

Misses Mattie and Mary Campbell, two beautiful and attractive young ladies of Gainesville, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. A. J. Moore, 124 Crew street.

Hurt by a Horse.

LAGBANGE, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—A
Mr. Hicks was seriously injured a day or two ago here by a horse rearing up and falling back on him. It was thought for a while that he would not live, but at last accounts he was resting



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists.

100 Doses One Dollar

JAMES PYLES WASHING
COMPOUND
THE GREAT INVENTION
FOR SAVING TOLL & EXPENSE
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
TEXTURE COLOR OR HANDS.
NEW YORK.

The Success of the Original

supports the imitations and there' a crowd of them hanging to Pearl ine. It saves work for them, as i does for everybody, It saves them talk, too. It's the one cry of the

peddler that his imitation is "the same as Pearline," or "as good as Pearline." It isn't true, but it shows what he thinks of Pearline. He knows that Pearline is the standard—the very best for its purpose. So does everybody who has used it.

Beware of the basket gang-be sure you get Pearline. Get it from your grocer-and send back any imitation he may send you.

Pearline is never peddled, and is manufactured only by

JAMES PYLE, New York.

An elegant reception was given. Mr. and Mrs. Graves received many congratulations. Ex-President Grover Cleveland tendered his regrets that he could not be present in a felicitious man-Hon. Pat Calhoun, accompanied by Major J. H. Brown, of Cleveland, O., was present.

SOCIETY THROUGH THE STATE.

ROME, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—The mar-riage ceremony of Hon. John Temple Graves and Miss Annie Cothran was performed by Rev. Dr.

George Gathens, of the First Presbyterian church The marriage took place at 8 o'clock this even-ing at the suburban home of Captain and Mrs. Huger D. Cothran, parents of the bride. A large

number of friends were present.

Brown, of Cleveland, O., was present.

Rome, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—The holidays have been joyously spent in Rome. The children have passed the days brimful of fun and frolic; the society folks have had their entertainments, and the old folks have had their family reunions and Christmas dinings.

A number of visiting young ladies are spending Christmas with friends in the city, and nearly all of Rome's college boys are home for the holidays. Several very pleasant entertainments were given during the past week, while the coming week promises to be even brighter and fuller freigted with social enjoyments.

New Year's will be observed in Rome as usual, and a number of homes will receive.

The announcements are: At the home of Hon. John J. Seay and wife, assisted by Miss Mabelle Seay, Miss Atwood and the Misses Morton and others.

At the home of Mrs. Thomas Berry, assisted by

Seay, Miss Atwood and the Misses Morton and others.

At the home of Mrs. Thomas Berry, assisted by Mrs. M. M. Berry, Mrs. Seaborn Wright, Misses Bessie Berry, Rosa Clark, Carrie Clark, Rena Berry, Maud Allfort, Mary Wright, Birdie Hoyt, Daisy King, and Lucy Griffith.

At the home of Coionel and Mrs. Nevin, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Patton, Mrs. Charles R. Clark, Mrs. R. T. Fonder, Mrs. Charles Underwood, Mrs. C. Rowell, Misses Mattie Rowell, Mattie Powell, Mateline Wyley, of Kansas City; Floy Rowell, Pauline Houstower, Zach Eastman, Carrie B. Cumming, Florence Fouche, Mattie Shiebley, Estelle Mitchell.

At the home of Mrs. J. B. Carver, Mrs. Charles M. Harper, Mrs. Harper Haunilton, Mrs. L. A. Dean, Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Thompson Hill, Misses Lilly Cheney, Fannie Williams, Lizzie Cleveland, Cillie and Pearl McWilliams and Estelle Mitchell.

At the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hilber, assisted.

cleveland, clinic and Fear McWilliams and Es-telle Mitchell.

At the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hillyer, assisted by Mrs. Hamilton Harris, Mrs. A. R. Sullivan, Mrs. Mark McDonald, Mrs. J. A. Roynunslle, Mrs. Pegram, H. A. McClure, Mrs. Dr. Battey, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Young, Mrs. Watter Turnbull, Annie Pentecost, Miss Mattie Harper, Eula and Ide Sparks.

Ahme Federacy, Ida Sparks. Miss Rena Berry gavea very stylish "breakfast" on Christmas morning. The invitations were for eleven. The pretty home on Fourth avenue was resplendent with bright and radiant Christmas

utation.

The dining room was attractively draped in misnter of the table was covered with foliage, sprinkled with bright and rare flowers, producing a charming effect.

A delicious and sumptuous breakfast was served in faultless taste.

The entertainment was exceedingly happy and

in fauitless task.

The entertainment was exceedingly happy and felicitous.

The guests were: Miss Rosa Clark, Miss Bessie Berry, Miss Carrie Clark, Miss Florence Fouche, Miss Carrie Cummings, Miss Lucille Hardin and Miss Mary Berry. Messrs. Park Harper, Tap Sparks, Donald Harper, E. E. Bawsell, Dr. Fowler, Nat Harris, Roy Berry and S. J. Powers.

Mrs. J. Lindslay Johnson gave a very elegant reception to her lady friends on Friday afternoon at the Armstrong.

The elegant suit of rooms of Mrs. Johnson were prettily decorated. A large number of friends were present.

Miss Birdie Hoyt on Friday evening gave an entertainment complymentary to Miss Griffeth, of Athens, Ga. The invitations were quite unique, and announced a spiderweb party. Dancing was the anusement of the evening, the spiderweb deciding who should be partners. Dainty refreshments were served. A delightful evening was spent.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fort, Mr. and

ments were served. A delignitul evening was spent.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William Graves, Miss Griffeth, Miss Thomas, Miss Bessie Berry, Miss Hoyt, Miss Cobb, Miss Black, Miss Annie Freeman, Miss Fouche, Miss Mabeile Seay, Miss Atwood.

McSey, Donald Harper, S. J. Powers, E. E. Bawsell, E. E. West, Park Harper, C. C. Berry, Julian Cummings, I. J. Berry, Mose R. Wright.

WAYNESORO, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—
The principal demonstration of Christmas festivity was the tournament ball of the Burke
Troop on Friday evening. The day was otherwise
celebrated in a drill and splendid dinner of the
company at the Arlington hotel. During the afternoon the tilt was had; the honors won by the
married centlemen were delegated to their special. married gentlemen were delegated to their special friends in order that they might use the same in the crowning of the young ladies at the ball. Mr. G. Leslie McElmurray in the crowning of the young ladies at the ball. Mr. G. Leslie McElmurray crowned Miss Burroughs, of Columbas, Ga., queen of love and beauty; Mr. G. M. McCathern crowned Miss Clifford Gray, of this place, first maid of honor; Mr. E. G. Byne crowned Miss Ethel Walker, of Hephzibah, Ga., second maid of honor, and Mr. W. A. Wilkins, Jr., crowned Miss Marion Whitehead third maid of honor. A good crowd was out to see the field sport of the tournament, and the attendance at the crowning exercises of the ball was also large; and all the ladies and visiting guests of our town were out to enjoy the dancing at the ball. The evening was highly enjoyed and generally participated in by many who relaxed their self-government just once more to enjoy the Christmas festivities in the gaieties of the military ball.

Our society folks are much indebted to the Burke Troop, who have been very lavish in their bestowals of pleasure on a number of occasions in balls, banquets and their monthly tilts. Captain W. E. Jones, the new officer, is very enthusiastic in the management of his company.

The annual demonstration of fireworks brought with it the usual accidents. One colored boy had his eye shot with a Roman candle, and is suffering still from the severe pain the wound gives him. Another mishap was the shooting of a painter by a random shet from a pistol in the hands of some thoughtless escapade, or weekless drinking youth who was "painting the town red." The ball struck the man in the thigh passing through, and is not dangerous. He thinks it entirely an accident and knows of no one here who had the slightest ill-feelings against him.

LAGRANGE, December 30.—Last week was a great one in LaGrange society. The festivities were opened by a german at the Hotel Andrews, given complimentary to Miss Effie Pope, of Washington. Everything was well arranged and everything went of with an eclat. On Tbursday night the reception at the elegant home of Colonel B. G. Swanson, in honer of Miss Maggie Swanson and Miss Mattle Banks, ocurred. Every appointment was unexcelled, and the supper was bountifully served. Those who were summoned to the entertainment found out what a splendid host and hostess the colonel and his excellent wife are, and how charming the young ladies, who were the central figures. Friday night, another german at the Riotel Andrews was a center of attraction for the

THE LARGEST STOCK LOWEST PRICES.

Diamonds J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

> MASKS At The Fair.

young folks, and the stag party of Mr. Swanson's attracted all the older men. This week will be a gay one itself.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Speer, of Atlanta, have been in the city this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Speer.

A. Speer.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 30.—[Special.]—Two marriages, of people prominent in an educational way in this state, occurred today. Edwin L. Hughes, principal of the Redington graded school, married Miss Florence Moore, at Selma. Lisha B. Lewis, principal of the Montford Avenue Graded school, of Asheville, married Miss Dora McDaniel, at Kingston. At the conclusion of the latter marriage there was a very romantic occurrence. John Carroll and Miss Ora Reynolds, both of Asheville, who were groomsman and bridesmald respectively, stepped forward and asked the preacher to marry them. It was not even known that they were engaged.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 30.—[Special.]—Miss Julia Dowd, daughter of ex-Congressman C. Dowd, was married to Mr. E. K. Bryan, in the First Methodist church, in this city, tonight at 9 First Methodist church, in this city, tonight at o'clock. The contracting parties are leaders of society in this city. Mr. Bryan is joint agent of the associated roads at this point, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in this section.

New Year's Day at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. The members of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will have Young Men's Christian Association will have their rooms open all day New Year's Day, from 11 o'clock a. m. till 5 o'clock p. m. Refreshments will be served by the Ladies' Auxiliary to all who call. A number of the best ladies of Atlanta will be in attendance at the rooms during the day. Governor and Mrs. Northen will also be present a portion of the time.

Professor Joseph Denck, the well-known planit, will give plano recitals at intervals during the day. Any one desiring to hear this master of the plano would do well to call.

At 7:30 p. m., a fine entertainment will be given

piane would do well to call.

At 7:30 p. m., a fine entertainment will be given
in which the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association orchestra, with Professor Denck, will
participate. It is expected that a large number of
persons will be present both during the day and
at night. Preparations are being made to entertain handsomely all who call. The Railroad
Men's Association is deservedly one of the most
popular institutions in the city.

IS THIS A SCOOP?

It Seems that the Richmond and Danville
Will Attain Control.

Macon, Ga., December 30.—[Special.]—As is well known, the Covington and Macon road has been in the hands of a receiver for some time, by action at law by the bondholders. It is also well been in the hands of a receiver for some time, by action at law by the bondholders. It is also well known that it has been reported for a long while that the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and other railroads were anxious to buy or control the Covington and Macon, so as either to have a through connection from the north via Athens and Macon to Florida, or to own it just to prevent a rival line from getting entrance by it to this section and on to Florida. It seems that the Richmond and Danville has scooped the other roads, for on Monday next the Covington and Macon will pass under the control of the Richmond and Danville. In other words the Richmond and Danville will operate it for Receiver Key until some such time as it may purchase the Covington and Macon. The Richmond and Danville will operate it in conjunction with the Lula branch, and will, no doubt, run through sleepers, etc., to Macon and Florida. Whether it will connect at Macon with the Central, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia or the Georgia Southera is not known.

The Constitution understands that papers regarding the transfer to the Richmond and Danville, as outlinedabove, were signed last night. It is said that all the officials in the office of the Covington and Macon at Macon will be removed except Major A. Craig Palmer, secretary and treasurer.

THE COTTON YEAR IN BURKE. The Crops Fine - Much Cotton Yet to

Pick.

WAYNESBOEO, Ga., December 30.—[Special.] This has been an extraordinary year for fine crops in Burke county. Your correspondent saw, on Fridaylast, a field of about 200 acres on Mr. M. Franklin's Scale's place that is now as white as the snow wito cotton. There is now over 100 hales of cotton in the field, he having picked last week six bales off of eight acres, and this is the second time it has been picked over.

Each of his tenants have already gathered eleven bales to the plow already.

There is considerable work in Burke to do yet in picking cotton. Some of our farmers have made more than they can gather. What if the south only had the much-talked-of "cotton picker" and these fields of cotton had been all gathered when cotton was at 9 cents, what a great saving this would be to the poor farmer. As it is these damaged fields of cotton will only bring 4 of 5 cents if they were gathered and placed upon the market now.

C. J. DANIEL, wall p.per, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77. A DRIVER well recommended can get a good place by applying at The Constitution office. Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence sexual weakness, pimples, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at drug-gists, by mail 10 cents. Miles Mod., Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company, 53 Feachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and be made and shippedanywhere, Glass, board ar vartising signs.

NEGRO EDUCATORS

OF BOTH BACES MEET IN CONVEN-TION IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday's Proceedings — Addresses by Prominent Teachers from All Parts of the Country.

The American association of educators of the colored youth assembled, pursuant to announcement, in the Loyd street Methodist Episcopal church, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with President J. M. Gregory in the chair. Dr. Payne, traveling secretary of the Presbyterian church, opened the meeting with

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BRO.,

Edwin L.

The president at once proceeded to inaugurate the business of the meeting by announce

rate the business of the meeting by announcing the following committees:

On Address to the Public—Professor J. C. Murray, Professor W. S. Scarborough, President J. E. Ran in, Rev. F. J. Grinke, Dr. A. M. Cravath, Dr. Satterfield.

Finance—Rev. E. L. Parker.
Nomination—Dr. W. D. Johnson, Professor T. V. Gibbs, Professor J. C. Murray.
Necrology—James H. Johnston, Professor W. S. Montgomery, Rev. E. W. Williams.

Dr. Hincks of Atlants university, was in-

Dr. Hincks, of Atlanta university, was introduced to welcome the association on behalf of his university and Atlanta. He spoke of the organization of Atlanta university, described its work and dilated at length upon what this work suggested. His welcome was a hearty one and met with approbation.

Letters were next read from Dr. Bumstead

and Miss Packard, of the university.

Professor St. G. Richardson, on behalf of Morris-Brown college and Atlanta, next spoke a few welcoming words. He was also well received, speaking upon the status of the negro

Professor J. C. Murray represented Clark university and the Gammon Theological seminary in a short address of welcome. His remarks were very timely, he

His remarks were very timely, he emphasizing the importance of the work of the association. He extended an invitation to the association to visit the grounds and halls of Clark university and Gammon seminary.

President Gregory, of Howard university, Washington city, replied for the association in a very pointed and appropriate address. He spoke at length upon the objects of the association and the future prospects of the negro-race. He thought the primary method for their advancement was education, not of the intollect alone, but of the morals and character.

Dr. Hincks offered a resolution which was adopted, appointing President Gregory, Secretary Atkins, Dr. Thirkield, Rev. W. V. L. Tunnell and Bishop Gaines, a committee to wait on Governor Northen, the state commissioner of education and Mayor Hemphill to be present and address the convention.

Dr. Hincks then invited the association to visit Atlanta university.

After the opening prayer, music was ren-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the opening prayer, music was rendered by a choir from Atlanta university.

President Hickman, for Clark university, spoke a few welcoming word.

Dr. W. S. Montgomery, of Washington, D. C., supervising principal, followed with a paper on "The Relative Mortality of the Colored Race." Dr. Montgomery's paper was a very elaborate and able one, and was well rece.ved.

rece. ved.

The paper was discussed by Dr. W. D. Johnson, of Athens, Ga.; Dr. E. E. Green, of Macon, Ga.; Dr. Thirkield, Rev. Mr. Mason, of the Loyd street church; Dr. Price, president of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. Hubbard, dean of Meharry Medical college, Nashville; Dr. Hickman, Professor R. R. Wright, of Augusta, Ga.; Dr. D. J. Satterfield, president of Scotia university, Concord, N. C.

D. J. Satterfield, president of Scotia university, Concord, N. C.
A committee on press was appointed as follows: Professor William Artrell, Professor St. G. Richardson, Professor R. R. Wright.

EVENING SESSION.

After the usual prayer, Rev. W. V. Tunnell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a thorough paper giving a resume of the educational work in the Episcopal denomination.

Papers on the same line for other denominations were read as follows: Presbyterian, R. H. Allen, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa.; Baptist, Professor W. B. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; American Missionary Association, Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., New York city; African Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Rev. C. R. Harris, D. D., Salisbury, N. C.; Methodist Episcopal clurch, Rev. C. R. Harris, D. D., Salisbury, N. C.; Methodist Episcopal clurch, Rev. J. C. H. Hartzell, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio

MR. W. T. CRENSHAW.

The Southern Loan and Banking Company Elects Him Cashier. At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the di-rectors of the Southern Loan and Banking Com-

cashier of that institution.

This corporation has been in existence but a few months, but during that time has been marvelously successful. With such men as W. L. Peel for president; W. T. Crenshaw, cashier; Jo-Poel for president; W. T. Crenshaw, cashier; Joseph Hirsch, vice president; C. L. Anderson, attorney, and a board of directors consisting of men of high standing financially and commercially, and of undoubted integrity, we predict for this institution a future of usefulness and profit second to none. With such active, able, energetic, conservative and successful directors, the shareholders in this institution can assure themselves that their interests will be faithfully cared for. The directors of the Southern Loan and Banking Company, besides the officers named, are E. C. Peters, H. T. Inman, A. J. West, W. L. Zachry, D. Woodward and W. J. VanDyke.

The office of the company will hereafter be at that of W. T. Crenshaw's, corner Pryor and Decatar streets, Kimball house.

Pulmonary Diseases.

Pulmonary Diseases.

The lungs play a most important part in the machinery of life. It is essential that they hould be kept in good repair. Nature has endowed this organ of life with wonderful recuperative power. Many instances are on record where the lungs have been shot through with a leaden bullet and the wound quickly healing. Therefore none should despair when they discover that their lungs are affected. Frequently the lungs become sore and ulcerated and by an ignorant doctor pronounced consumption and worthless remedies applied, with serious results. When the lungs feel sore and breathing painful the proper remedy is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Its tendency is to heal all ulcerations either internal or external. Many an invalid whose case was pronounced hopeless has been restored to vigorous health by a timely use of this excellent compound. If you will not try this remedy you have only yourself to blame if you do not get well.

THIS IS A CARD From One of Our Principal Business Houses.

The great holiday rush is now over, and we are well satisfied with the final result. We were crowded, from first to last, and in spite of the head time. hard times, from a monetary standpoint, our hard times, from a monetary standpoint, our business was larger than any preceding year in the history of our business. Just think of a retail grocery store retailing 140 boxes of oranges, 260 pounds of fancy candy, 4,000 pounds of mixed nuts, 2,000 pounds of turkeys, 120 pounds of plum pudding, \$4,000 worth of fireworks, 800 pounds of finest Malaga grapes, and then speak to us of hard times. Besides this, thousands of little luxuries, such as a fancy store like ours is combelled to keap. This shows which way the wind luxuries, such as a fancy store like ours is compelled to keap. This shows which way the wind blows. For all this we desire to thank profoundly our friends and patrons, who so kindly and patiently waited until their time came to be waited on. Now, in order to keep the ball rolling, we propose to inaugurate an old plan—that of selling all articles in the grocery line cheaper than any house in the city. We save you a discount of at least 25 per cont on dozen lots of anything canned. We have a few fancy fireworks left, particularly in fancy rockets and wheels. Gentleman contemplating a display for New Year's night can get them at our store at their price. Remember, also that where a number of gentlemen club in and buy ilberally, we will give also an additional liberal discount.

We want to add 100 more families to our list of customers from the 1st of January, 1891. Be wise and save money.

HOYT & TRORN, dec28 tf purm 90 Whitehall st.

THE ALLIANCE SUES.

QUALITY OF SOME COTTON BAGGING THE ISSUE.

A Difference Between the Exchange and the Crown Cotton Mill Results in a Lawsuit-The Papers Filed.

A suit in which the farmers of Georgia are

especially interested was begun yesterday That was the suit of the state alliance exchange against the Crown cotton mills, of Dal-

ton. The amount involved is \$5,000. In March of this year, the alliance exchange entered into a contract with the Crown mills to take 300,000 yards of cotton bagging, the milis agreeing that the bagging should reach a specified width and weight. The bagging

was to cost 124 cents net.

A great deal of the bagging was delivered to the exchange and paid for—the total amount paid the mills being something over \$25,000. On October 17th, with considerable of the material yet to be delivered, Mr. T. R. Jones, president of the mills, came to Atlanta and secured an advance of \$5,000. He was mill, it is said, and needed the money to turn

out the bagging.

There had, by this time, come to the exchange complaints that the bagging sold the farmers did not come up to specifications in weight. State Agent Winn went to Dalton, and, after an examination of the bagging on hand, refused to accept it as not coming up to the terms of agreement in weight.

The proprietors of the mills claim that the specifications are in every way complied with, and say the bagging is there for delivery. The exchange won't accept it, however, and yes terday Messrs. Glenn and Maddox, attorneys for the exchange, sent to Dalton the prelimi-nary papers in a suit to recover the \$5,000 advanced

A WINTER TOUR.

A Party of Atlantians Sail for Europe with

Dr. Kinyoun. The New York World notices the departure, on The New York World notices the departure, on the 24th instant, of Dr. Joseph J. Kinyoun, for Europe, where he goes to study the germ theory under Professor Koch, the great German scientist. Dr. Kinyoun is passed assistant surgeon of the United States Maine hospital, and has been stationed at Stapleton, I. T., for the past few years. He has been engaged in the study of the

stationed at Stapleton, I. T., for the past few years. He has been engaged in the study of the germ theory of various scientists for some time, and has made many experiments. He has turned his attention, most especially to the yellow fever germ, with a view to effectually protecting the southern section of the union from the ravages of this dread scourge.

Under and in connection with Professor Koch, he will pursue his researches to the furthest possible limit, and, during his three months course, will inform himself thoroughly in regard to the preparation of the celebrated lymph discovered by that famous scientist, and now regarded as a cure for tuberculosis.

He goes armed with the strongest credentials from this government, and will have every opportunity of gaining a large fund of valuable scientific information on these subjects.

Dr. Kinyoun is a cousin of Senator Joseph E. Brown, of this city, and it was with his party that Miss Sally Brown and Mrs. Julius L. Brown and daughter sailed from New York, December 24th, direct to Bremen. From Bremen the party will go to tayl and the south of France for the winter, leaving Dr. Kinyoun to prosecute his studies in Berlin.

THE FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA.

The Seventh Annual Session and the Programme Offered.

The seventh annual session of the Florida Chau-tauqua, a winter assembly in a land of summer, will be held at De Funiak Springs, Fla., February

4th to March 16th.

Among the lecturers whose names appear on the programme are Dr. Washington Gladden, Bishop Mallalieu, Maurice Tompson, Professor Charles Forster Smith, Dr. W. W. Ramsey, Dr. S. A. Steele, Professor W. H. Dana, Dr. J.

A. Steele, Professor W. H. Dana, Dr. J. W. Lee, Dr. J. H. Mansfield, Dr. John B. Eager, President H. L. Stetson, D.D., President We H. Scott. D.D., Dean W. P. Thirkield, Rev. Henry Hulburd and about twenty others.

Music will be furnished by a large chorus, under the direction of Professor W. M. Skinner, the Schubert Club, an orchestra of fifteen pieces, under the direction of Professor F. L. Able, the famous Rogers's band, and a number of soloists. Class work will be done in art, music, elocution, physical culture, and stenography. Miss Lelia E. Partridge, of Pennsylvania, will conduct a school of methods; Rev. O. S. Baketel and Mr. Horace Hitchcock will conduct the Sunday school normal class, and Dr. C. R. Barnes and others will deliver special courses of lectures to ministers and Bible students. For full detailed programme address A. H. Gillet, Cincinnati, O.

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, nervousnes, and hysteria are soon cured by Dr. Miles Nervine. Free samples at all druggists. THE MARLEOROUGH.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1890. MENU.

MENU,
OYSTEIS.
Raw. Stew. SOUTS.
Cream of Barley. Scotch Broth.
FISH.
Baked Trout. filey Sauce.
GAME.
Saddle of Venison. Raspherry Jelly.
VEGETABLES
Macaroni. Green Peas.
Mashed Irish Potatoes. Sugar Corn.
Yams. Saratoga Chip., Rice.

Olives. Cold Slaw. Pickles,
PASTRY.
Lemon Sherbert. Green Apple Pie. DESSERT. Crackers.

Cheese.
Cafe Demi Tasse.
Small Bottle Best Table Clark Free.
The above bill of fare will be all leady to serve promptly at 1 o'clock and lasing until 3 o'clock. It will be left optional to each guest, if he desires his or her dinner served in courses.
Respectfully, THE MARLBOOUGH.
Corner Marietta and North Broat Streets.

Catarrh. Catarrh is a most disgusting ailmen, and yet many unnecessarily suffer with the disease. They will try local applications, which do no good whatever, but fail to try such constitutions theatment as is afforded by a use of B. B. B. (Botane Blood as is afforded by a use of B. B. B. (Botane Blood Balm), which removes the nucous poison in the blood and thus eradicates the cause of the disease, N. C. Edwards, Lampassas Springs, Tex., trites: "I was greatly annoyed with catarrh, which impaired my general health. The discharge from my nose was very offensive, and I used various alvertised remedies without bepetit until finally thruse of B. B. B. entirely cured nic. I am prout to recommend a blood remedy with such poweful curative virtue." curative virtue."

curative virtue."

B. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "Ve induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catars, which he thought incurable, as it had resisted at treatment. It delighted him and continuing it use he was cured sound and well." sun wed fr

The New Popular Game of Tiddledy Winks at John M. Miller's 31 Marietta

l'here's a great difference in lamp-chimneys - depends on the glass. One pops whenever anything happens, sometimes when nothing happens. Another almost never breaks.

Lamp-chimneys are like segars - they cost so little apiece and so much by the year! - the breaking kind. The other sort is like the

measles—once is enough. Can you tell them apart? The unbreakable chimney has a "pearl-top." The makers, Macbeth & Co. Pitts-

By All Odds

The most generally useful medicine is Ayer's Pills. As a remedy for the various diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, these Pills have no equal. Their sugar-coating causes them not only to be easy and pleasant to take, but preserves their medicinal integrity in all climates and for any reasonable length of time. The best family medicine, Ayer's Pills are, also, unsurpassed for the use of travelers, soldiers, anilors. for the use of travelers, soldiers, sailors, campers, and pioneers. In some of the most critical cases, when all other remedies have folled.

Ayer's Pills

prove effective.

"In the summer of 1864 I was sent to the Annapolis hospital, suffering with chronic diarrhea. While there, I became so reduced in strength that I could not speak and was compelled to write everything I wanted to say. I was then having some 25 or 30 stools per day. The doctors ordered a medicine that I was satisfied would be of no benefit to me. I did not take it, but persuaded my nurse to get me some of Dr. Ayer's Pilis. About two o'clock in the afternoon I took six of these pilis, and by midnight began to feel better. In the morning the doctors came again, and after deciding that my symptoms were more favorable, gave that my symptoms were more favorable, gave me a different medicine, which I did not use me a different medicine, which I did not use, but took four more of the pills instead. The next day the doctors came to see me, and thought I was doing nicely, (and so did I). I then took one pill a day for a week. At the end of that time, I considered myself cured and that Ayer's Pills had saved my life. I was then weak, but had no return of the disease, and gained in strength as fast as could be expected."—F. C. Luce, Late Lieut. 56th Regt. Mass. Vol. Infantry.
"Ayer's Pills are "Ayer's Pills are

The Best

have ever used for headaches, and they act like a charm in relieving any disagree-able sensation in the stomach after eating." able sensation in the stomach after eating.

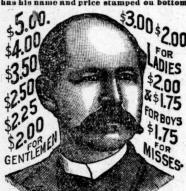
—Mrs. M. J. Ferguson, Pullens, Va.

"I was a sufferer for years from dyspepsia and liver troubles, and found no permanent relief until I commenced taking

Ayer's Pills. They have effected a com-plete cure." - George W. Mooney, Walls Ayer's Pills.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

CAUTION W. L. Douglas Shoes are has his name and price stamped on bottom. \$5.00. \$3.00 \$2.00



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain

55.00 Gennine Hand-seved, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commends itself.
4.00 Hand-seved Welt. A fine call shoe inequalled for style and durability.
53.50 Geodycar Welt is the standard dress shoe, at a popular price.
53.50 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

\$3 & \$2 SHOES LADIES.

have been most favorably received since introduced and the recent improvements make them superior to any shoes sold at these prices.

Ask your Dealer, and if he cannot supply you send direct to factory enclosing advertised price, or a postal for order blanks.

W. L. DOI'GLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., No: 66 and 68 Whitehall street, Atlanta-octs—dim wed fri sun n a m

SOLID PIECES

Sterling ** Silver

PATOL

Inlaid in the backs SPOONS * * AND FORKS At Points Most Exposed to Wear

AND THEN PLATED FOUR TIMES AS HEAVY AS Standard Plate.

WARRANTED To Wear 25 Years. WILL LAST A LIFETIME. MORE DURABLE Sterling Silver AND NOT

HALF THE COST.

EACH ARTICLE IS STAMPED "E. STERLING INLAID "H. E'"

A full line of the above goods can be seen at No. 45 Peachtree St. DOBBS WEY & CO.,



"Opera!" "Opera! GLASSES

of the geatest power, in smoked, white and Orienta Pearl, Aluminum, Morocco and Fancy leather. Opera Glass Holders of the latest deigns. Plush and Fancy Bags for the opera. Also an immense line of Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses. All the above specially for the holday trade, at lowest prices.

A.KHAWKES

THE SINGER MFG. COMPANY

THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

A Record of 9,000,000 Machines, MADE AND SOLD.

New Family Sewing Machines. OSCILLATOR, VIBRATOR, AUTOMATIC SINGLE THREAD

Machines will be delivered at any point free

We have recently opened Handsomely Ap-pointed show Rooms at 385 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,

where can be seen a large and varied line of our Regular and Special Manufacturing Machines, in practical operation.



Elegant, Convenient and Artistic CABINET WORK.

WITH NEW PATENTED STAND.

And all the Latest Attachments AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

State that you saw our advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution when you write us.

On the 5th of July, we will also open at 929 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, an Art Display Room, where will be exhibited beautiful and artistic samples of Home and Art Decoration. t Decoration.
All are cordially invited to give us a call.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. General Offices for the South { 205 E. BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA. Directly represented in every principal City, where reliable men can always find employment in vide with the warm

DRESDEN

CORNER DEGATUR AND PRYOR STREETS. SPECIAL

We will give a discount of 10 per

cent off on all our

From now until New Year's day. The largest variety of Din-

L.A.MUELLER



CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT

Has no equal as a remedy for Coughs and Colds.

A Thorough Croup Preventive. Colonel T. C. Howard, Atlanta, Ga.: "I have used it in my family, and give it a most cordial and received." Rev. J. T. Edens, formerly pastor of Baptist church, Covington, Ga.: "A few drops of Che-ney's Expectorant have given perfect relief to my child when threatened with a severe case of croup"

It Is Pleasan.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 25 cents and 30 cents per bottle.

Prepared by JOHN B. DANIEL.

Prepared by JOHN B. DANIEL.

Atlanta, Ga.

DR. JACKSON, Specialist

Treats Piles

Fistula and all rectal diseases without pain, has moved to the new Hirsch building, 42% Whitehall street; office third floor.

Flake Elevator. sun wed fri

TLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD Schedule in effect December 1st, 1889. SOUTH BOUND. 3 00 p m 3 13 p m 4 13 p m 5 03 p m 6 23 p m 6 23 p m 6 23 p m 6 23 p m 7 30 p m 7 45 a m 12 27 p m 6 23 p m 6 23 p m 6 25 p m 7 30 p m

Leave Fort Valley Arrive Knoxville... "Culloden.... "Williamson

HUNDREDS OF EAGER BUYERS

Crowd my wareroom daily, in search of some of the many bargains found there. Car load afte car load is shipped out every week.

Grand Rapids, Chamber and Dining Room Suites! ELEGANTLY FINISHED.

Costing from \$25 to \$1,000, are being sold daily for half price. 200 Side Boards. 100 Tables to match. 25 Sets Dining Chairs. 200 Parlor Suites. 300 Hotel Suites. Hat-rack Book Cases, Wardrobes, Desks and hundreds of Fancy Chairs and Cabinet Articles.

The Entire Stock of \$100,000 Must Be Sold

Now is the time to refurnish your house. Come and see this harvest of bargains. It will pay you to buy now, even if you do not want the goods for a year to come. 25 elegant Turkish Chairs and Lounges. 50 Metal Beds. White and Gold Goods at half price.

P. H. SNOOK.

BATES & HALL, Stocks, Bonds and Loans

14 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

TOR RENT-2 or 3 connecting rooms, to party without children, suitable for light housekeeping. Call 283 West Peachtree st.

POR RENT-Two adjoining rooms suitable for light housekeeping, partly furnished. Five minutes' walk postoffice. \$20 month. Inquire No. 55 Walton. dee 31 1w PARTIES desiring to rent centrally located offices (two rooms) apply to William N. Hawks, Room

24. Gould building.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN—At 8 per cent and no expense also purchase money notes bought. Addrew Ready Money," box 286. MONEY TO LOAN—\$25,000 to lend on Atlanta res estate immediately; money here; no delay; cur rent rates; choice farm loans negotiated. Franci Fantaine, 48½ Marietta street. dec28-diw MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in AtMONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time; large or
small amounts, or installments; no delay. Read &
Brandon, 38'-South Broad street. dec20-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, repayable monthly. Real estate security in Atlanta
or suburbs. No delay. Come and see us. hierchants'
and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, James L.
Logan, Jr., cashier, 13 North Broad street. nov2l-dtf

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building. MONEY TO LEND at lowest rates on city or farm lands in adjoining counties; long or short time, or by installment, to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15½ South Broad street.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DARTY with capital would like a working interest in manufacturing. Woodworking preferred, or lumber business. Address C. H., Constitution office. dec 28—diw

WANTED—A partner will sell half interest in a prosperous wholesale and retail drug business. Good reasons and information furnished, by addressing E. D. L. Mobley, No. 5 Kimball honse, Wall street, Atlanta.

WANTED-Agents. WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to take orders for our famous \$3 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Book Pants Co., 33 Whitehalist., Atlanta, Ga. feb16 if wed fri sun

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One bay mare mule, about 144 hands high, about 4 or 5 years old, fres roached, collar marks on her. Return to Hill & Walke and get reward. 24

OST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—My cow escapes.

I from the lof, last Sunday morning, and went on towards Clarke university. She is heavy and fine looking; brown color; horns turned together, one has a brass tip on it; white tail and feet. Information will be paid for by Mrs. Barnes, at No. 225 Washington street.

PERSONAL. NOTICE—Coupons maturing January 1st on bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company will be paid as usual as t treasurer's office, 29 East Ala-bama street, or at Chemical National Bank, New York, Aaron Haas, President, Atlanta, Ga., Decem-der 29, 1899. ber 29, 1896. dec 20 dat

I MPORTANT—All persons indebted to The Cheaper
Furnitiare House in Georgia, must be prepared to
"see" my efolicators if they do not call at my office if
time. P. H. Snook.

LADIES' COLUMN. PEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; als kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Phillips, 18 Marrietta street.



MASKS

HELP WANTED-Male. PRUG CLERK WANTED—One that can come wet recommended as to character, habits, business qualifications, etc. Address Mercury, care Constituted to the control of the control W ANTED-Immediately, a good stenographer whe uses callgraph. Salary \$60. S. C. Cooper Treasurer S. A. & M. railroad, Americus, Ga.

W ANTED-Bright, intelligent youth from twelve to fifteen years of age, as assistant in office, Must write a good hand and be willing to work. A good position for a smart boy. Apply room 30, Gould building, at 9 o'clock a. m.

building, at 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper who writes a good hand and is quick and accurate in figures. Best references are required. Address P. O. Box 325, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A bookkeeper with \$2,000 or \$3,000. Wilpay good salary for use of money and service, Address P. O. Box 304. dec 27-sat mon wed

WANTED—Bids to bore an S-inch artesian well at Tennille. Address W. B. Thomas.

WANTED—Salesmen to wholesale and manufacture our new process cider, made without apples; no capital required; excellent wages; no humbug; 46 for particulars. New Process Cider Co., 1435 State street, Chicago, Ill.

WE wish to engage a good salesman January rst. g, at 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED-Blacksmith; one that can do horse-shoeing and general repair work; also two help-ers in paint shop. Apply Summers a Murphey, Barns-dice28-dif WANTED-Ladies and gentlemen to send their solled or faded clothing to McEwen's steam dye works and cleaning establishment. We dye or clean the most delicate shades and fabrics. We pay expressage both ways. Write for price list and particulars. Repair neatly. McEwen's Steam Dye Works, Nashville, Tenn. 10-8 wed sun mon 3m

WE wish to engage a good salesman January 1st.
Call 128 Marietta st. after 7 a. m. dec2s d tf

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. WANTED-Situation as stenographer. Have had thorough business training, am an expert and experienced stenographer. References given. Address "J. K.," care Constitution.

Dec. 23-sun wed 2w

Dec. 28-snn wed 2w

WANTED—Situation by thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer. Very best of references and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Address "Kingsley," care Construction.
Dec. 28-2w sun wed

WANTED—A position as assistant book-keeper or shipping clerk by a young man of good moral habits; best references; has had four years of experience in the mercantile business. Address L. H., 42 Walton street.

WANTED—A thoroughly posted bookkeeper desires a position; present employer going out of business; best references. Address F. M. tues mon tues wed

WANTED—By young man twenty-four years old.

W ANTED By young man twenty-four years old, a situation with some good dentist. Four years practical experience in the business. Address L J, this office. SITUATIONS WANTED-Females. WANTED-By a young lady not afraid of work-Position as stenographer and type-writer. Address Miss Lizzie C. tu wed thur

WANTED--Miscellaneous. WANTED-To trade a new house and lot on Capi-tol avenue for a cheaper one, or for vacant lota If you wish to trade, answer this—I mean business. Address Trade, care Constitution.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A stylish family horse, afraid of noth ing. Address O. C., care this office. FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. TOR RENT-The four-story brick building for-merly occupied by the Topas Cinchons Cordial Co., fronting on W. & A. R. B. 150 feet, more or less, and on Marietta street car line; suitable for manufac-turing purposes. Apply to the Boyd & Baxter Farmi-ture factory.

FOR RENT Furnished room; board convergood location. Cheap to right party. App

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to yeturn rejected MSS. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,

Will be delivered to any address in the city
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 31, 1890.

The Real Issue. The industrial development of the south has now reached a point where it has become of national importance. It has gone far beyond the sectional and provincial limits, and has assumed proportions that link it with every Ameri-

The figures which were reproduced in our telegrams yesterday from The Manufacturers' Record are of stupendous import. Their meaning is clear. They mean that the south is today the center of that American activity by means of which such marvelous results have been achieved in this republic. They mean that the south, which is already known as the conservator of American blood and ideas, is rapidly forging ahead of all other sections of this country in the deve' ment of its material and indus-

triai erests. Any measure or method calculated to disturb or stay this wonderful process of development is an attack, not on the south alone, but on the whole country. It is a blow aimed at the best and most important interests of the whole country, And yet, while this section has been making the wonderful strides as set forth in The Record's authentic summary, the republican bourbons and radicals have been preparing and elaborating a political measure which will put an end to the progress of the south, and seriously disturb these vast and growing industria interests.

Men who claim to be patriots stand up in the senate and urge the adoption of this measure, which is intended by its authors to create political disorder in the south. The force bill is favored by those who are jealous of the south's prosperity, as well as by those who desire to see the white people of this section practically disfranchised, and it is thought by some people at the north that it will be a great New Year's gift to the country to enact a law which will have the effect of crippling or destroying the prosperity of the south and retarding its marvelous industrial development.

This is the real issue behind the fore

Hard on Harrison.

The republican party in Indiana seems pretty well divided on the subject of presidential candidates. It is well known that President Harrison has been making a vigorous canvass of Indiana for some time past through his agents who have been secretly at work in his behalf. But the result must be anything but satisfactory to him.

can editors of Indiana for their presidential preferences for 1892, and the record shows a sadly divided sentiment. The Fort Wayne Gazette says that sixteen editors mildly declared for Harrison, ten for Blaine, one for General Sherman, one for Judge Gresham and one for Speaker Reed, while others declared that they would be for the nominee of the party, whoever he might be. Commenting on these expressions The Gazette

Others will be disappointed that of the whole ounder decidedly less than half are disposed to advocate the renomination of President Harri-son. That the outlook is not particularly favora-ble to the renomination of President Harrison will be conceded. The rumored agreement between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine that the influence of each would, upon occasion be given to the other, might stand perfectly goo as between the principals, but the following of each will not relish the idea of being subject to each will not relish the idea of they cannot have the that kind of a trade. If they cannot have their choice they will transfer their one man of their choice they will transfe allegiance wherever it may suit them best.

The agents of President Harrison have done hard work for him in Indiana, and he has cherished great hopes of carrying his mative state. But this canvass of the republican press is in the nature of a rebuke which he will keenly feel. We believe, however, that this division of sentiment among the republican newspapers is not confined to Indiana. A canvass of other states would have similar results. Mr. Harrison has not impressed himself favorably upon his party, which is virtually without a national leader. He is not in demand, and the signs of the times are not favorable to any of his imme diate associates.

The party which the president seeks to represent is all "at sea" -- a house divided against itself, which must inevitably fall. At least, Mr. Benjamin Harrison is not strong enough to keep it from tumbling.

Lawlessness in Kansas. It is to be regretted that some of the Kansas farmers are attempting to forcibly resist

the mortgage companies.

When a company forecloses a mortgage and dispossesses a farmer, it is not only according to law, but according to the term of the contract between the farmer and the company. Under the circumstances the Kansans are committing an outrage when they drive off the tenants of the mortgage companies, and reinstate the original owners. They intensify their lawlessness when they serve notices bearing a skull and cross-bones. They act like the kuklux klan when they wear masks and resort to forcible

It is true that in the present state of public sentiment the mortgage companies in Kansas have the worst of it, and do not dare to have anybody arrested and prosecuted. But this cannot last. The reign of

law must be maintained. The farmers of Kansas cannot hope to accomplish anything by taking up arms. Let

them organize and work for a reform in on tariff and taxation systems, and in national finance, that will enable them to reap and enjoy a fair share of the profits of their toil. If the farmers strike at anything, let them strike at the evils in our system of government-evils which they feel in the tariff, in unjust taxation, and in a banking system which places them under the ban. Reform these evils, and the farmers will have a fighting chance in the great battle of life. But let the mortgage companies, their agents and their tenants alone. They are not respon sible for the burdens now crushing the farm ers, but the government is responsible, and reform, to do any substantial good, must be looked for in that direction. After a little sober reflection the unfortunate Kansas farmers will take this view of the situation. and they will then attack the real evil, and apply the remedy.

The Old and the New. The old year leaves us tonight! For the twelve months just ending, the people of this republic have enjoyed many blessings, but they have had their sorrows

and misfortunes, too. Peace dwells within our borders, and pes tilence and famine are strangers to shores. But the year has been notable for the persistent endeavor of the party in power to revive old war passions and secional issues. The south is threatened with bayonet rule, and the greed of speculators and monopolists menaces our general prosperity.

Let the old year go-the new one may bring good fortune to all-may bring better policies and better times. In the ringing words of Tennyson:

The year is going-let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that here we see no more: Ring out the feud of rich and poor, Ring out the slowly dying cause, And ancient forms of party strife, Ring in the nobler modes of life, With sweeter manners, purer laws! Ring out the want, the care, the sin, The faithless coldness of the times; Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes, But ring the fuller minstrel in! Ring out false pride in place and blood, The civic slander and the spite; Ring in the love of truth and right. ing out old shapes of fou Ring out the narrow lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of peace! Ring out the darkness of the land-Ring in the Christ that is to be!

Let us waste no time in sentimentalizing over the old year. Clear the decks and get ready for 'Ninety-one! The new year will be largely what we decide to make it, if we go to work in earnest, and pull together. Never mind about bidding the old year fare well. Our business is not with the dead past, but with the living present and future. To the new year, then, let us send greeting

Tom Reed's Christmas Greeting. The Philadelphia Press requested the president and his cabinet, the speaker of the house and several other prominent men to furnish for publication "a holiday sentiment or opinion."

With the exception of Secretary Blaine the statesmen addressed all responded, Speaker Reed, however, was the only one in the entire lot whose message was in any way worthy of note. At a time when even the toughest veterans of politics and business were vielding to the soft touch of the Christian world's greatest holiday-at a time when old enemies spoke sentiments of peace on earth and good will to men, Speaker Reed could think of no better Christmas greeting than this: "I hope that all friends of the tariff will remember that nothing but eternal vigilance will keep our principles to the

Brief, and full of point—the point of the bayonet!

When this reckless dictator tells the friends of the tariff that it will take eternal vigilance to keep their principles to the front, he suggests infinitely more than he

What are the principles of our new tariff? They are the taxation of the masses for the benefit of the classes; the enjoyment of special privileges by the few at the expense of the many; the serfdom of the toilers under a plutocracy; the robbery of the poor in order to make the rich grow richer, and a bayonet behind every ballot to enforce the doctrine that might makes right!

These are the principles and methods of the friends of the tariff. Speaker Reed is right when he says that it will require eternal vigilance to keep them to the front. It will require more—it will require nothing less than a revolution.

There can be no immediate response from the country to the message of the chief apostle of the party of sectionalism, but the freemen of this republic will make themselves heard and felt at the ballot box. They struck a blow last fall that caused the party of hate to stagger, and in 1892 they will smite it, and shatter it!

Republican Fantastics. The results of the republican party's experiments with the colored man and brother have not been of a character to reconcile some of the leading spirits of that organization to the situation as it exists in the south, and as it will continue to exist. To say that the republican leaders are dissatisfied is to put it very mildly. Having exploded a series of experiments, the most of which were more loaded in the breech than in the observance, so to speak, they propose to throw a few more bombs into the southern camp for the purpose of stirring up the ani mals and giving to the festivities the peculiar twang that can only be imparted by the riotous proceedings of a country dog with a

tin cup tied to his tail. Although we are in the humor to enjoy their confusion, we believe the time has come when these discomfited leaders should drop their hot political problem into a tub of water and allow it to cool off. There is no reason why they should be making such serious efforts to promote a farce which may at any moment blossom into a situation full

of tragic possibilities. It was once a custom in the country towns of this republic for the youngsters to gather together, array themselves in picturesque habiliments and muster up and down the village streets. 'This was called the "riding of the fantastics." It is the custom that has had a recent revival in the republican party, and all that is necessary to make the revival complete is the fantastic garb. There is the ridiculous little president, gazing al

day at an embroidered motto, "God Bless Our Home!" and declaring that he will not again be a candidate unless his party votes to renew the prejudice and strife of race in the south. There is Matthew S. Quay pos ing as an honest man, and there, likewise, Granny Hoar, snorting to the reporters in

the senate gallery that he is a patriot. Why do not these masquers give the on touch of realism that is necessary to complete the illusion? To the clown in the pantomime the pasteboard brick is as genuine weapon as a belgian block. When they begin their parading, why do not these peo ple turn their coats wrong side out as the humorous rustics used to do, displaying the red and yellow lining, and thus make the procession picturesque? If there is to be a renewal of the fantastics, by all means let the public have a glimpse of its most attrac tive features.

The New Directory. The new city directory, which is being is sued from THE CONSTITUTION job office, wil

be ready for delivery in a few days. Manager Saunders, in his introduction the directory, puts Atlanta's population as almost 85,000, and gives other interesting figures showing the city's rapid growth. He pays his respects in a characteristic way to the lack-of-street-numbers nuisance, which he, in common with everybody else who keeps his eyes open, appreciates fully; and he gives moreover, a diagram illustrating the point he makes better than words can tell it. Atlanta's city directories have, since Mr.

Saunders has had charge of the work, been models of their kind, and the new one will be welcomed by everybody. BROTHER BLAINE declares that he will no

be the republican candidate. He evidently doesn't want to lead a forlorn hope.

Assassination ought to be made unpopt lar in Mississippi.

ACCOUNTS FROM Oklahoma of the destitu tion caused by the failure of the first crop planted by the new settlers are enough to deter sensible people from jumping at hap hazard from a comfortable home into the un known fortunes of an unknown country. It is not to be assumed, because one crop has failed, that Oklahoma is a failure. Crops fail some times in every other section of country, but in Oklahoma, where there is no reserve supply to draw from in time of need such a failure brings the direst consequences. On general principles, a man is safer and more comfortable at home than anywhere else. Certainly he takes an unwise hazard and puts a crue hardship on his family when he moves to strange country with no money ahead.

"CLOTURE"-BOSH! "Closure"-that is just as bad. Let us use plain United States English, and call it the gag rule!

GRANNY HOAR has been making what the republicans call an "eloquently impassioned speech." The old man sweats like a steam heater when he gets after the south.

THERE CAN be no ghost dancing in the teet

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Brother Blaine that he will not be a candidate will cause the frozen boom of John Sherman to begin to pul-

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK PRESS says: "Chauncey M Depew earries \$600,000 insurance on his life. When he talks about insurance his text is something like the old woman's declaration that 'care killed the cat.' Mr. Depew declares that it is anxiety that kills most men, or, rather which pre vents them from living out their natural 'leng of days.' This anxiety is mostly for the family will leave behind him, and when a man has comfortable amount of insurance, by which his family's welfare will be made secure, his anxiety ceases and he can live on and on as long as it was intended he should live by his Crea-tor. Although Mr. Depew does not have any anxiety to bring him down to the grave in a hurr ce that he is quite particular in his habite When he was last in England he consul the great medical authorities to know how to at tain longevity, and he regulates his eating with due regard to their precepts. He believes in light breakfast—a soft-boiled egg and a cup of coffee in a long walk in the morning, in a light lunch at midday and a hearty dinner between 6 and 7 o'clock. He may go to banquets and dinners, but if his fellow-guests will note his habit at them they will discover that he rarely eats and still more rarely drinks anything at them, and that he

GOVERNOR BOIES, of Iowa, savs: "It is infinitely better that this nation should remain poor, with its property, such as it has, distributed among all its classes, than to become the richest on the globe, with its wealth concentrated in the hands

REV. DR. ARMITAGE, a popular Baptist preacher, received a \$20,000 house near New York for a Christmas present. THE RECENT snowfall was so heavy in the

north and west that big floods are feared in the river valleys as soon as a warm rain comes. A NEW YEAR SPREAD. Mr. Lem Hodges has assumed editorial

charge of The Adel News. He promises to give the people a good, newsy paper. The Americus Recorder notes the fact that although Sumter is a great alliance county, it has no alliance paper.

Pleasant A. Stovall, of The Augusta Chron icle, has immortalized the Christmas eggnog in a wonderful prose poem.

It is understood that The Ladies' Home ournal of Philadelphia has threatened to bring suit against The Sunny South because that paper inadvertently published one of its articles without credit.

After much thought on the subject The Macon News has arrived at the following cor

This world is like a crowded 'bus, A few good men, perhaps, May find a seat, but most of us Must hang on by the straps.

At the Cartersville meeting of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, a resolution was adopted calling upon the legislature for a law which would require the publicati general laws in all state papers, and of local county or city laws in the local papers. Re ferring to this resolution, the Camilla Clarion

To Colonel C. H. Smith (Bill Arp) Thelongs ahe To Colonel C. H. Smith! (Bill Arp) phelongs the credit of the suggestion to the editor of The Clarlon, who proposed the resolution. Everyone can see the necessity of such a law at a glance. People want to be informed of new laws, and are willing to pay for the information. As it is the state has the new laws published in books, which are distributed among the public officers. Ne copy is furnished the newspapers, and they can't give information unless it is furnished them.

The state press is now advocating such : law, and its influence will be brought to bear on the legislature for its passage. The Albany News and Advertiser gave a big Christmas dinner to its employes. Editor Turner asked a blessing, while Editor Cook

carved the turkeys. The Blue Ridge Post offers one year's subscription to the person who writes the best acrostic on the name of the paper, copy to be in by the 1st of January. Three competent

judges will decide. Volume 1, No. 1, of The Baptist Leader has been received. It is published at Cumming, Forsyth county, and Mr. J. S. Williams is editor and proprietor. As its name indicates organ of the Baptists of north

ABOUT THE CAPITOL. GOVERNOR NORTHEN KEPT AWAD

he Change in the Office of the State Scho norrow-Under

Governor Northen was again absent from hi office at the capitol yesterday on account of illness. His absence was the only basis for a number of street rumors, to the effect that he was seriously ill. He was not so well yes day as the day before, his indisposition being ccompanied with some fever. But there is no apprehension by his family physician that the trouble is at al

erious. His prostration is assigned to over work: and a few days of relaxation from the steady strain of executive affairs will be all that is needed, unless there should be very un expected developments for the worse. At any rate, the governor will not be at the capitol today. His physician, Dr. Kendrick, has positively forbidden it. Last evening the governor believed he was somewhat improved, and that his illness would not be serious at alf. State School Commissioner.

It is expected that the department of state school commissioner will be quietly transferred this afternoon. Judge Hook goes out Senator Bradwell goes in. Both Mr. Bradwell and his assistant commissioner, Colonel Bob Guinn, of Conyers, are expected to arrive in Atlanta this forenoon.

On the other hand, Judge Hook and his assis tant commissioner, Mr. Fermor Barrett, have been hard at work for the past few days getting the affairs of the office in apple-pie order for the change. The reports of the county school commission

ers are coming in slowly, but it is pretty certain that the figures will show a remarkable growth of the schools for the past twelve months. "The best estimate I can make," said Mr. Barrett, yesterday afternoon, "is that the school attendance will go from 342,000 in 1889

to considerably over 360,000 for 1890." The compilation of the statistics for this year fall upon the shoulders of the new commissioner and his assistant. Two thousand copies of Judge Hook's report to the legisla ture are waiting now in the hands of the public printer in order that the statistics for 1890 may be incorporated, and the whole

issued in one volume.

The only formality about the transfer will be the auditing of the accounts of the office for the past quarter by the state board of When these accounts are approved Judge Hook makes his bow, and his official connec-

tion with the department is ended. GOSSIP OF A DAY.

"A few days since," said Mr. Jake Haas, in conversation the other day, "a man walked into the bank and threw down a \$100 bill.

'Give me gold for that please.' "I counted out five \$20 gold pieces and handed tbem to him, and with a wink he put them in his pocketbook and closed it with a snap. "What are you going to do with it, I asked.

"Tm not going to be left, he replied with another wink. I was just paid that \$100 bill, and I'm going to lay the gold away so that I won't be liable to be caught in an emergency.' "Now," continued Mr. Haas, "suppose that it

this district there are 5,000 men who each have \$100 hoarded in that way. Don't you see that means \$500,000—half a million—withdrawn from

"Five thousand is a low estimate, to say the least of it, and this great sum of money lies idle and does no one any good. It but increases the scarcity of currency in circulation, and is just se much of an impediment to those who ey with which to carry on their opera a growing and developing section like this. "On that estimate figure a little. There are ter congressional districts in the state of Georgia, and when you multiply \$500,000 by ten you have \$5,000,-000 withdrawn from active circulation, and operations are embarrassed in every town in the

to a certain extent by this idea of hoarding, which s unbusines-like and causeless, besides beurious in a time like this, when money is so badl "I do wish they would hurry up and fix up that portion of Wheat street between Peachtre North Pryor, near the Young Men's Christian As-sociation building," said a citizen who has to go nome late at night. "The other night when it

was dark and raining, I came very near falling

into that mud pit, and somebody is going to get

badly hurt there yet.' Pecan culture is exciting the attention of a good many citizens of Atlanta just at present. It is a subject on which a great deal may be said, as the pecan nut flourishes to perfection in this soil and climate. One gentleman living near the city made quite a snug sum off the product of his trees last

"I sent to Mississippi," said Dr. D'Alvigny, the other day, "and purchased a number of the brated paper-hulled pecans which I set out on my place. They are warranted to live, and if they grow off lively, I will soon have bearing tree which will be very profitable with little expen "By the way, why don't somebody impress upon the minds of the city authorities the idea of plant-ing pecans and walnuts all over the park; or, what is better still, purchase a number of trees ever year and set them in favorable localities and ha hem properly cared for? This would give nut bearing trees, in a few years, that would furnish rare treats for the children of Atlanta, who could be allowed to gather and crack them and have good time without any considerable expense. think it would be a splendid scheme."

On this subject a correspondent writes: "Permit me to suggest to you some, to my mind, good points for the real good of the old state of Georgia. I would be gratified that you

take them and give them to the public at large Pocans can be raised almost in every county in Georgia. Suppose every farmer in Fulton county d plant 100 pecans and also 200 black walnuts of the latter, in my own yard in this city, we have a free that we have been cating walnuts from for hree years past. It was planted, that is the seed, in 1874. Over two bushels were gathered this year? What can be done with one tree can be do with 1,000, besides the timber in time will be of

I would suggest further that the owners of Piedmont park, Ponce de Leon, Inman park and Grant park at once set some one to plant ou all over the park pecans and walnuts. Let the county commissioners have the city and county stockade do this. Let all the negro colleges in the suburbs do the same. I further suggest the land of the United States barracks 1 the same purpose, and in ten, fifteen or twenty years hence Atlanta will have enough pecan and

black walnut to supply the whole city popul I recently had a talk with Hon. W. A. Har Worth county, who told me that his mother had pecans growing on her place, or such a fine quality that she could sell them at 20 cents quality that she could sell them at 20 cents per pound. He tells me that the way to plant the pecans, is to plant the sharp end up. Prior to planting they are put in warm water for about two hours. They should be planted about fifteen fee apart. The black walnut can be done the way, but the distance should be not less

Now, if you can only get the alliance take it up and commence at once to plant peans and walnuts in every county in the state it will take but little time and almost no cost, and the amount that will be realized in the next quiter of a century will, in my estimation, run into the

"Let THE CONSTITUTION request all the ountry papers all over the state to urge upon the fa "In the city of Zurich, Switzerland."

Theo Schumann, yesterday, "some gains hit upon a plan to exterminate the rats aid mice. How did he do it? Why, this way: "He secured the passage of an ordinare setting apart one day, when all the people of the city should put out rat poison.

"On that day thousands of packges of rat poison were placed where they would to the most good, so as to kill as many as possible and make a clear sweep at once.

m my neighbors' premises. But when rybody puts it out at the same time, it plays oc with the pests.

I remember when I entered my father's pharmacy, in 1838. We lived in the m macy, in 1838. We lived in the midse of the growing region, where there came a regular epidemic of field mice, and they proved so destructive that every contrivance that could be thought of was brought to the relief of the people. We made was phosphorous paste in packages of fifty and 100

up phosphorous paste in packages of fifty and 100 pounds, and the villages for many miles around purchased it by wholesale to kill the mice. After a hard struggle they rid the country of the scourge and saved many thousands of dollars' worth of grain thereby.

"Now, why couldn't the city council of Atlanta devise a similar plan. Appoint some day—or if thought necessary, two or three consecutive days—when everybody shall be required to put out pusion, fixing it so that tiere would be no danger poison, fixing it so that there would be no dange to human life, and by this means kill out the rate to human life, and by this means kill out the rats. There is not a house in Atlanta but is infested with them, and they do a great deal of damage. Fine goods, valuable papers, ornaments, silverware and costly jewelry are often destroyed or carried away by them. Then there is many a mysterious fire originated by the ous animals, and to kill them ou

Press dispatches tell of the death of M. A. Dau phin, president of the Louisiana lottery and boss of General Beauregard and General Early. Dauphin grew rich out of the lottery, and his death calls to mind a story about Dauphin's predecessor—the man who founded

Howard was his name, but his initials are for otten. Howard was poor and grew rich off the ottery. He had a wife and one daughter nearly grown, so the story goes. After growing rich and providing a palace magnificently furnished, Howard bought a lot in Metairie cemetery-the same built a magnificent vault, the most bear that most beautiful of burial grounds. It cost that most beautiful thousands, and was for the recept thousands and thousands, and was for the recept thousands and his wife and tion of his body and the bodies of his wife

Soon after the vault was completed Mrs. How ard and her daughter went to Europe.
of them died over there, and
ship on which the body and
living member of the family were coming l was lost at sea. Subsequently, Howard died, and today his body

is the only one in that magnificent vault. Here is something from a Richmond paper Here is something from a Richmond paper about the Rev. Mr. Funsten, of St. Philip's:

When the late Rev. Mr. Jackson was called as rector of Christ Episcopal church, in this city, Rev. H. M. Jackson was rector of Grace Episcopal church. When Rev. Mr. Funsten was assistant rector of St. Pani's church Rev. Mr. Funsten was rector of Christ church, and now Rev. Mr. Mason is associate rector of St. Janes church and Rev. Mr. Mason has been called to Grace church.

Mr. F. H. Richardson has reached Atlanta with his family, and is stopping with his parents on Cooper street. Mr. Richardson will assume his position on the Journal editorial force this morning. His many friends in Atlanta will gladly welcome his return to his old home.

A TRIP THROUGH GEORGIA.

—The work of opening the Chattahoochee river between West Point and Franklin progresses, and boats will be running between those points by early spring.

-Miss Allie Peach has come all the way fro England to Albany to become the wife of Mr. W T. Loyd, a young employe of the Albany Electric Light Company. Love laughs at winds, waves an

—"Farmers," says The Thomaston Times, "if you are holding cotton, either at home or in a warehouse, have it insured. Few warehouses carry enough insurance to pay for all cotton tha might be burned, and it is a matter of busine

-The biennial election for county officers of Coweta county will take place the first Wedne in January. The regularly nominated ticket is as follows: For clerk, W. A. Mitchell; sheriff, George H. Carmical: treasurer, W. H. Lankford: tax re ceiver, J. P. Reese; tax collector, L. Z. Johnson surveyor, J. B. Goodwyn; coroner, M. F. Duncan Mrs. Elizabeth Sasser died at Gay last Tuesday afternoon, lacking only five days of being ninety-four years old. She was a United States pensioner, being the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, and was the oldest resident of Meriwether county

-Says The Griffin News: Captain Croft gets a good deal of chaffing about the recent acciden on his road. Editor Brown, of Newman, says he has lost his rabbit foot. But Captain Croft boast. that during the twenty-six years he has been or the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama road. while he has seen a good many men injured and like a railroad conductor had neglected a good opportupities when he was unable either to kill a man or get rich enough to retire in twentysix years' time.

Tifton will soon be an incorporated town the bill by Representative Kennon for that pur-pose having become a law. As soon as the charter is received from the secretary of state the work of rganizing a municipal government for Tift

The town of Cecil has been incorporated The charter granted provided officers, towit: H. J. Richardson, mayor; H. V. Rountree, A. B. Peters, J. W. Folson, D. F. Graddy and J. T. Webb, Jr., councilmen. It also fixed the jurisdiction of the town authority within a radius of one-half mile from the depot of the Georgia Southern and Florida railrad as a central point.

-Captain Sin Harrell, of Berrien county, lost his splendid new ginhouse and appurtenances by fire. His loss is estimated at between \$3,000 and

-Judge Fort has granted a charter to the Ohio Fruit Land Company, which promises to do great things toward the development of Georgia. A good start has already been made, Over \$100,000 has been invested in the state since last February. The compan is an outcome of the southern ex-cursion of the Ohlo farmers, organized and brought here by Major W. L. Glessner. Next month another excursion from the west will be brought toGeorgia, and still greater results an

-Americus has laid out a big year's work to be done in 1891. If she is to keep the prominence she has attained in the past twelve months, Christmas of '91 will find near 12,000 people in her incorporated limits, to say nothing of numero ustries, factories, stores and hundreds of

The Enquirer-Sun says that Columbus has not fit the money stringency as much as most citie. The success of the late exposition had a the big show left something like half a million lolars in the city.

The colored people of Columbus have de cied to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of emancipation next Thursday, January 1, 1891. committee of arrangements com aty-three colored citizens has been an t is proposed that the celebration be on a very

Sarge scale.

—Municipal politics in Savannah is growing lively. The friends of the present administration will call a public meeting early next month in the interest of Mayor Schwartz. Collector Basch says that the govern will pay out a large sum of money in Savannah in the way of rebates on manufactured tobacco The large wholesale houses which carry large amounts of tobacco will each receive a considera-

-Sheriff Tom McElhannon, of Jackson co has announced as an independent scandidate for sheriff against Mr. Ben Collier, the nominee of the democratic primary. This insures one of the

hottest races in Georgia, for Mr. McElhannon has been invincible in Jackson, and Mr. Collier dem-onstrated his strength last November by a sweeping victory over strong opponents.

— The presentments of Telfair grand jury say:
"We regiet very much having to refer to the deplorable fact that our county has been so cursed within the last year or so by crime, and do most earnestly put the stamp of our unqualified disap-proval upon it. We do urge and insist that our officers whose duty it is to bring criminals to justice, be more persevering and determined in the matter, and that all good citizens use their influence in the interest of justice so that shame shall cease to find a place upon the record of what ought to be and can be a prosperous and progres-sive county." NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF THE CITY AT LARGE.

Facts Gathered by The Constitution's Re porters-The News of Atlanta

A Large Policy.-Mr. Wesley G. Smith was yesterday appointed agent of the People's Mutual Live Stock Society, of Chicago. He began his work by writing the biggest policy ever written on horses in the state, that of Mr. John F. Ryan.

One Hundred More .- After clearing up the odds nd ends of the registration lists yesterday, Tax Collector Stewart and his assistants added about 100 additional names to the county registration lists who will be qualified to vote in the county election, January 7th.

On Legal Business:-Mr. J. R. Cooper, of the law firm of Lynch & Cooper, Macon, is visiting the city on legal business. Mr. Cooper is a rising young lawyer, a graduate of both the law and literary departments of the State university. He is making a fine reputation for himself in the Central City.

A Congregational School.—Rev. E. A. Berry, of Fort Payne, Ala., is in the city, in behalf of the new Congregational school in Fort Payne. A special meeting of the Church of the Redeemer will be held at the close of the prayer meeting tonignt to consider the matter. The Baker Safe-Blowing .- Monday night De-

tectives Cason and Bedford arrested Ed Co a white man, on suspicion of his having been one of the men who robbed the Baker safe on Hunter street several days ago. Mr. Frank Axnold, Cornell's attorney, yesterday took out a writ of habeas corpus and on a hearing before Judge VanEpps, Cornell was released.

Sunday School Children at Play.-The First Methodist Sunday school was entertained in an enjoyable manner at the Gate City armory from 2 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Every child was enjoyable manner at the Gate City armory from 2 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Every child was the recipient of a package from Santa Claus. Miss E. Marguerite Lindley and her assistants ren-dered the Sunday school people valuable aid fr preparing and directing the numerous games and "plays with which the children were entertained.

Central Lodge Election -Central lodge, the oldest and one of the strongest organizations of Odd Fellows in the city, has elected officers for the ensuing year. J. R. Slaton is noble grand; Jack Stewart, vice noble grand; William Kinyon, treasurer, and Jessie Kinyon financial secretary. Central lodge has a very large membership, and is in a most flourishing condition, having a large surplus of funds out at a good rate of interest

A New Agent .- "There is a new beer agent in

own," remarked Mr. Harry Spillman yesterday.
"What does he represent?"
"Well, he has not entered into active business vet, but I rather think he will handle He has just arrived, and is stopping at my house, No. 177 Spring street. He only weighs ten pounds, but he is gaining in weight daily. The climate of Atlanta certainly agrees with him.'

An Interpreter.-Exception is taken by friends of H. Leon, the Chinaman who died a few days ago, at the statement that Leon "washed clothing." While the proprietor of a laundry, Leon did not, it seems, de washing himself. He was an educated Chinaman, and for a number of years has officiated as interpreter for courts, in cases in which Chinamen were involved. A notable case, since his residence in Georgia, was

Not Mr. Overby .- A gentleman who came from Murray county yesterday, says that Mr. Timoth G. Overby did not figure in the Christmay Da troubles at Spring Place, as the papers made i appear. The story was that Mr. Overby had cut a man and had killed him. A man was cut, so The Constitution's informant states, but not by Mr. Overby, and the injured man did not die. Overby is county treasurer of Murray, and a

La Grippe,-There is a great deal of "grip" in

Last year it was known by that name, or put or Frenchy airs and made it "La Grippe." This year it is only "a bad cold." That there are many cases of this peculiar malady in Atlanta there can be no doubt. It is estimated by physicians that the total will reach

into the thousands, but anything like accurate figures are not obtainable. Take care of yourself. This is good grip weather Georgia Grange Deputies.—Hon. T. M. Kim-orough, master of the Georgia state grange, has appointed as organizing deputies for the state J. B. Harrison, Goodville, Franklin county; J. D. Gunnell, Banksvile, Banks county; M. E. Tison, Sheliman, Randolph county; S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell county; J. S. Lunsford, Preston, Webster county; D. Gillis, Jamestown, Chattahoochee county; E. Taylor, Flora, Monroe county; R. E. Forte, Hamilton, Harris county; W. G. Whidby, Atlanta, Ga. Quitea number of applications for charters for granges in Fulton and DeKalb counties have been sent in, and several granges will be organized early in January. B. Harrison, Goodville, Franklin county: J. D.

The Direct Trade Convention .- The direct trade convention, which assembles in Atlanta on the 14th of January next, is beginning to attract at-14th of January next, is beginning to attract attention. Among the delegates who have been registered with the secretary are: From the Georgia State Agricultural Society—Colonel J. O. Waddell, of Polk; Major W. H. Warren, of Richmond; Hon. S. D. Bradwell, of Liberty; Captain R. E. Park, of Bibb. and W. G. Whidby, of De-Kaib. From the Georgia State Grange—W. G. Whidby, of De-Kaib; Eden Taylor, of Monroe; J. T. McGehee, of Harris; Hon. O. B. Stevens, of Terrell, and D. R. Mize, of Banks.

Watch Meetings.—There will be a watch-night service at the Marietta street mission tonight from 9:30 o'clock to midnight. A programme, varied and interesting, will be presented to those in attendance. These meetings have always been quite entertaining.

The congregation of St. Philip's church will the congregation of St. Philip's church will atch the "old year out and the new year."

watch the "old year" out and the new year in."
There will be very impressive services at the
church tonight, beginning at 10:30 o'clock and
lasting until 12 o'clock. The holy communion
will be celebrated, and the regular chaft will be
present and will render music appropriate for the
occasion. Back from New York .- Mr. A. J. Miller has just eturned from a trip to New York state. He said, yesterday, in speaking of politics: "I believe they are going to send D. B. Hill to the senate to get him out of the way of the presidential nomina-tion. I conversed with a great many politicians in New York city, and other parts of the state, and I find that Hill has gained immensely in popularity since the last elections. They attribute a large measure of the democratic victories to his work

in that campaign.' The Local Weather Office.-The United States signal office will be moved from its sky par the Gould building to the third floor of the office building, on February 1st. Observer Duffey and his assistants will occupy two fine, commo-dious rooms facing Marietta and Fairlie streets. They will be fixed up with the most approved apparatus for noting weather changes. The of will be equipped with an electric register, which shows the direction of the wind every five min-utes and accurately records its velocity. The local office has heretofore been a second order station, but these much-needed improvements will place it in the first rank, along with Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, New York, Baltimore and the

Buffalo, Detroit, New York, Baltimorrest of the sea and lake coast stations. First Arrest Under a New Law. MOBILE, Ala., December 30.—[Special.]—The first arrest, under the act of March 2, 1889, for using the mails for the purpose of obtaining counterfeit money, the agent being George Hastings, 289 Bowery, New York, was made here today.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, December 30.-Forec

Wednesday: Warmer, fair, southerly winds ATLANTA, Ga., December 30 .- Atlanta is the only station in the gulf states which reports rain luring the past twenty-four hours. Elsewhere during the past twenty-four hours. weather is cloudless. The pressure contin

Following are the highest temperatures at sta-

rollowing are the inglest temperature tions named since has publication:
Atlanta, 54; Montgomery, 33; Mobile, 54; Meridian, 65; Pensacoia, 64; New oct. ns. 65; Palestins, 72; Gulveston, 79; Corpus Chr.sti, 44.
LOCAL OBSELVATIONS.

7 a. m.—Barometer, 30:33; thermometer, 43; dev point, 35; wind, northwest; velocity, 8; clondy, 7 p. m.—Barometer, 30:33; thermometer, 52; dev point 48; wind, southeast; velocity, 4; clondy, 8. G. Duvern, Observer.

HE DIE MR CHARLES OF AN APOP

of the

Mr. Charles T me, No. 2 oon at 1 o' He had been it nd six weeks ag

hen his conditio But yesterday
rose up in bed and
symptoms, that h ed assistar Everything pos but without avail The immedia

The news of hi

city, and many w

bereaved famil him so pleasa

Charles The Swift, long tir He was b 10th, 1846, and Lee county, n there for some where he rea The subjec ton county un and has remai Prior to his

formula of the poison, and amall way.

After he make the med In 1879 Mr. with Mr. Her J. W. Ra Mr. Swift pany, and by cured such a leaped to the patent medic

After it h special ropre ulet in his t entatious of He became

Improvemen anta and Flo large land con In addition the "old red the old plan

He was a

eral country Mr. Swift : His wife a His father brother, Mr. He leaves then, of this c Judge Warn

He was a maffable mann heart. All who k As a busin

In his dea Atlanta l great-hearted eyes were clo The funera made tomorn wish that hi ground for at and his wish THE

"R. A. F." EDITOR CO prevent a fir brace itself a proposes to ise on tobacco, co check the dow agitation and duced my fo with your ir space is too va pled. He mu and "defy" in ments "that a tory," the bur and he is welco most limit. It trained in a n With a b

rency, I am j against entail ants. We are told bank vanits of outbreak of in bank note there were s in circulation coin was equa and the mon When confed late, the spec

amount of 534 forth. A millio output for a le could have sto

AYSIDE THE CITY

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acon, is visiting tooper is a rising the law and lit-iversity. He is self in the Cen-

E. A. Berry, of in behalf of the t Payne. A spe-e Redeemer will

day night De-ted Ed Cornell, aving been one safe on Hunter nk Arnold, Cor-a writ of habeas Judge VanEpps.

iay.-The First hitertained in an y armory from 2 Every child was anta Claus. Miss assistants ren-y valuable aid in erous games and re entertained. I lodge, the old-

officers for the officers for the ole grand; Jack Villiam Kinyon, inclal secretary. iembership, and having a large e of interest.

ng at my house, eighs ten pounds, The climate of

who died a few Leon "washed of a laundry, ng himself. He for a number of for courts, in e involved. A in Georgia, was a

Christmay Day was cut, so THE b, but not by Mr. id not die. Mr. Murray, and a

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of this peculiar no doubt. It is total will reach ng like accurate

od grip weather

ion. T. M. Kim-state grange, has for the state J. in county; J. D. y; M. E. Tison, i. Roberts, Daw-

The direct trade who have been are: From the ty-Colonel J. O. Varren, of Richiberty; Captain Whidby, of De-Grange-W. G., of Monroe; J. Stevens, of Ter-

A programme, esented to those

o's church will e new year in." services at the 0:30 o'clock and holy communion lar choir will be propriate for the

Miller has just state. He said, ics: "I believe to the senate to idential nomina-nany politicians dential nomina-nany politicians of the state, and ely in popularity tribute a large es to his work

e United States its sky parlor in door of the post-Observer Duffey fine, comme st approved approved. The office register, which devery five mins velocity. The a second order g with Chicago, ltimore and the

-[Special.]-The arch 2, 1889, for

nd the tempera-

HE DIED SUDDENLY.

MR. CHARLES THOM AS SWIFT DIES OF AN APOPLECTIC' CONVULSION.

After a Remarkable Ca reer as a Busine Man, One of the Most Prominent Men of the City Pas ses Away.

Mr. Charles Thomas Swift passed away at his home, No. 215 Capitol: avenue, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

He had been in ill heal th for about a year, and six weeks ago he took. to his bed, but even then his condition was not such as to cause any But yesterday at 1 o' clock, he suddenly

rose up in bed and and di splayed such strange symptoms, that his family immediately sum-moned assistance. Everything possible was done to relieve him,

but without avail, and in a few minutes he

The immediate cause of, his death was an popeptic convulsion.

The news of his death s oon spread over the



over his death and sympathy for hi bereaved family from those who had known him so pleasantly.

Charles Thomas Swift was a son of Judge Swift, long time ordinary of Houston county. He was born in Morgan county December 10th, 1846, and had just entered his fifty-fifth rear. In his childhood his father removed to Lee county, near Salem, Ala., and remained

Afterwards he remov ed to Houston county, where he reared a family of several children. The subject of this si etch remained in Houston county until 1872, which he came to Atlanta

and has remained here over since. Prior to his removal here he discovered the formula of the old In hian remedy for blood poison, and manufact ured and sold it in a

make the medicine, and such were the merits of the remedy that it soon gained quite a local

The S. S. S. Company. In 1879 Mr. Swift entered into partnership with Mr. Henry J. La mar, of Macon, and Dr. J. W. Rankin, of this city, the firm adopting the cabalistic title "S. S. S.," under which it enjoys a world-wide fame. Mr. Swift was vice president of the company, and by pushing the business it soon se

cured such a reputa aon that the company eaped to the front as one of the wealthies patent medicine concurrs in the country. After it had been introduced into every nook and corner of the United States, a special representative was sufficient and it be-

came one of the most popular medicines in the British empire. Other Enterprises.

Despite his great wealth, Mr. Swift was

entatious of men. He became identificed with quite a number of

nsiness enterprises i a the city. He was a heavy struckholder in the Georgia Improvement Company, which built the Atanta and Florida rail coad.

He was also connected with several of the

large land companies operating in and around

the "old red hills" of Georgia, and his love for the old plantation in fuced him to invest in several country seats in different parts of the

His Family. Mr. Swift married an Atlanta lady, Miss Lena Burckhardt, on the 4th of May, 1880.

His wife and five children, four little girls and a six-weeks old baby boy, survive him.

His father is a resident of Macon. His brother, Mr. John S wift, was connected with

him in business in the discity.

He leaves five sixters, Mrs. Margaret Northen, of this city; Mrs. L. S. Frierson and Fannie Akin, of Shelbyville, Tenn.; Mrs. Judge Warren D. Nottingham, of Macon, Ga.,

and Miss Dora Swil't, of this city. He was a man of the most genial disposition, affable manners, and of large and generous

heart.
All who knew him loved him for his amia-As a business man he was phenomenally successful, and few men of his age have accomplished more.

He was a member of St. Philips' Episcopal church, and was a true and consistent Christ-

ian.

In his death his family have the heartfelt sympathies of a hest of friends.

Atlanta lost one of her best and foremost citizens, and the world lost an earnest and great-hearted Christian gentleman when his eyes were closed in death.

The funeral arra ngements will probably be made tomorrow. It was his often-expressed wish that his be dy should remain above ground for at least, three days after his death, and his wishes will no doubt be carried out.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

"R. A. F." Replies to the Answer to Her EDITOR CONSTITUTION: My earnest desire to prevent a financial panic—to see this country brace itself against a political movement, which proposes to issue a flood of paper currency based on tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn and cars and to lirst Card. proposes to issue a flood of paper currency based on tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn and oats, and to check the downward tendency of already unwise agitation and proposed legislation in congress, induced my former article. I have no "dispute" with your irate Gainesville correspondent. Your space is too valual le—my time is otherwise occupled. He must "dispute" with somebody else, and "defy" in other quarters. If I made statements "that are not sustained by one lota of history," the burden of proof lies with "A. L. Nance," and he is welcome to extend the proof to the utmost limit. His ruind and his manners have been trained in a novel school.

With a bitter experience in confederate currency, I am justif. 3d in warning this generation against entailing a similar loss upon our descendants.

ants.

We are told there was \$30,000,000 of specie in the bank vanits of the eleven seceding tates at the outbreak of the eleven second to the same that it is supposed there were \$20,00,000 of gold and silver coin in circulation among the citizens. Therefore the coin was equal to the amount of paper currency, and the money was all good—dollanfor dollar. When confederate paper money began to circulate, the specie at distate bank notes refered out of circulation. By the 19th day of August, 1861, \$120, 000,000 of confederate series had been printed and set afout. In \$353—one year—the enormous amount of \$541,181,500 of paper currency was set forth. A million of notes a week was the estimated output for a long tame. No nation much heaven could have stood traxation to redeem such paper currency.

French assignad 5 in the close of the last cen-

tury became worthless because of the flood that was issued. Nine billions of dollars—nearly \$350 per capita. When the agitators talk about \$60, \$70 and \$80 per capita as our financial requirement, remember the confederate scrip and the French assignats.

Continental money never became entirely worthless. Why? Because there was a limit to its circulation, and the United States government inneed these notes by an act of congress, at 10 cents in the dollar!

Who will dare say that the money would not have remained good if only one-tenth of the amount had been issued?

In the Argentine liepublic, long before the late financial crash came, which so nearly destroyed the Barings, it took \$80 of their paper money to buy \$3.50 worth of gold coin, and laborers received so much per month in "hard" money, and so much in Argentine Republic paper. A nan with half an eve in his head could have predicted ultimate bankruptcy, and it came with a rush!

As sure as there is a sun in yonder sky, we will launch our financial bark on a sea of danger when we cut loose from gold and silver as a money basis and begin to float paper, based on corn, wheat and oats, that rats can destroy and mould can bilight, and thieves can break through and steal? Oh, but it is said, thieves can seal gold and silver! True, but you can guard millions in one house—one vault—while a "warehouse on the coast" must necessarily be some miles in length as well as some feet in depth, with bayonets in speaking distance, at least, to form a cordon around the government's collateral night and day. A farmer can scarcely protect a few bushels of grain for spring seeding and summer consumption with a full supply of rat seriers, cats, and that wonderful preventive called "rough on rats." Unless the government then turns itself into a huge pawnbroker's shop, and absorbs the productions of the entire country, there can be no peace—aye, and no justice. The manufacturer who spends his time and unoney to make pig iron, has equal right to receive government money, as a loan,

mothey and his profits are as much to him as to the man who tolls and sweats to raise corn and cotton.

No, Mr. Editor, this political movement to destroy the present financial system of the government should be well ventilated and understood before the matter goes further.

Paper money may be an evidence of civilization and coin noney an evidence of barbarism according to latter-day lights in finance; but coin has been the "current money of the country," ever since the patriarch Abraham purchased a burial place for his beloved Sarah. When the Savior paid his taxes, he used coin money to do it with it is the only money that will pass without heavy discount all over the world. It has intrinsic value, and it has unquestioned commercial value. If the Bank of Fngland, or the Bank of France, or of Germany is assured that a bank in the city of New York or Atlanta has a coin reserve in its vaults, there is no difficulty about obtaining credit. When the coin is there you are considered to own something. In the last analysis, you must come to coin as a money basis. The fabric must rest upon something solid, not mere "promises to pay."

Another grand injustice connected with this scheme of issuing money on perishable products, lies in the taxation that it necessarily requires to inaugurate the ioaning of government money on wheat, oats, corn, cotton and tobacco. The paper currency must be all endorsed by the taxing power of the United States to make it worth more than the bare paper on which it is printed. The taxpayers of the whole country must endorse it or it wouldn't pass at all. When you become the security on a note, you have gained your consent to pay that note if the maker, from any reason, fails to do it. When congress orders money to be issued at 1 per cent on the five articles named, it means that taxation to the amount of the issue is also ordered. A pretty piece of business at would be to tax me, merely to loan the money at 1 per cent a year to my mext-door neighbor! Mayle his farm is worth alpundred times m

doubt it will remain in that position until Gabriel blows his trumpet.

When General Washington was president—the revolutionary war ended—the republic established—and the government in a position to borrow money, why did he send to Holland to beg a loan of millions of florins? Why didn't he put the presses to work to print, rather than, as he did establish a mint, to stamp the gold and silver, that the debt might be paid? Because he could borrow all the florins he needed—when he could show gold and silver in the treasury—and the authorities in Holland were willing to take the risk on coin, when they were unwilling to risk an all-paper currency.

coin, when they were unwitting to has a subpaper currency.
France paid a billion of specie to Germany as an
indemnity fund. The people of France paid it.
The government bought their gold and silver and
made them safe in "promises to pay." They paid
83 per cent for French bonds, and receive 6 per
cent interest. Nothing on earth but gold and
silver could have stood the strain. The people of
France are the very factors who advanced the
cash. Therefore, there can be no repudiation or
"wildcat" issues. Let history teach us to protect
our own credit.

Improvement Compa ny, which built the AtImprovement Compa ny, which the AtImprovement curity (as found in the year 1705, when he began to agitate, in his famous book, "Money and Trade Considered"). He went on, inflaming the public mind, until in 1714, his bank had issued twenty billion of notes. Then the crash came! A few made gigantic fortunes—the thousands suffered. Inflation is the shadow without the substance. An inflated currency is the robber scheme to get something for nothing.

It fosters unhealthy speculation. It betrays confidence. The last man in possession never fails to get hurt. When the bill stops, the loss is certain.

certain.

A safe dollar is the dollar that is worth as much as any other dollar. That is the dollar we all desire to find in our own pocket, no matter how convenient it may be to have a cheap dollar to put in somebody else's pocket. Inflation stands for risk, danger, and a strain to credit.

North Georgia, December 25, 1880.

Salvini.

The appearance of Mr. Alexander Salvini, at DeGive's opera house, on Friday evening, marks for our theater goers a new departure in stage work, in that the actor's engagement will be con-fined entirely to romantic plays, two of which at work, in that the actor's engagement will be confined entirely to romantic plays, two of which at least have fallen into desuetude, not so much from lack of good merit as from the lack of interpreters. In his younger days, Edwin Booth was a very fine romantic actor, but now he devotes his time to tragedy entirely. Charles Fechter, Edwin Adsms and E. L. Davenport were fine romantic actors, but these three have deed, and for nearly a generation our stage, while numbering many dramatic actists in other lines, has been almost barren of actors capable of infusing life and vitality into those grand old dramas which have done so much to make the stage attractive. At the present time no actor has a better foothold in this line than Alexander Salvini, who, by reason of his youth, his force, his natural endowments, can do the work required of a romantic actor. Other and lesser lights have struggled to attain a recognized position as exponents of these charming creations on the dramatist's brains, such as D'Artagnan Don Cæsar, and similar parts, but most or all failed to achieve permanent success. Alexander Salvini, born in an atmosphere of art, bred in the country of acting and the home of one of the greatest artists living—his own father—should be worthy to wear the mantle of the great actors of romantic drama who have lived and flourished in. Providence, "charming," in Bottalo, "thrilling," in Dervot, "an emisskable triumph," in Pallas, "he is truly a master;" in Fort Worth, "splendid;" in Little Rock, "unsurpassed," and in Hot Springs, "in the front rank along with the masters."

masters," Mr. Salvini opens Friday evening in "Don Cassar de Bazan;" Saturday matinee, "A Child of Naples;" Saturday evening, "The Three Guardsmen," and his appearance will be a matter of constant interest.

I was taken sick with ulcers on the left lung. Doctors gave me up to die, but a friend got me some of Bull's Sarsaparilla and before I used one bottle I got better, and after using it two months I am at work again.—Wm. A. Brookins, Coldwater, Mich.

T. Piantini & Son,

Architectural stone and wood carvers, designers and makers of artistic furniture, interior decoration of plaster, No. 137 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga., care of Mays Mantel Company, Awards with medals and diplomas at Piedmont exposition, 1890; Vienna exposition, 1373; Ercoiso, 1871; Academy of Art, Milano, 1862 and 1863; Rovigo exposition, 1879.

Parties visiting our studio will readily appreciate and convince themselves of our ability and agree to all we assume. Commencing on the 5th of January, 1891, we will open our regular course of carving, designer and plaster classes. Those wishing lessons will apply to F. Piantini & Son., No. 137 West Mitchell street.

21, 24, 28, 28, 31-2, 5

Can be sent by mail postpaid for 30 and 55 cents by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. dtf

NINETY THOUSAND.

THAT IS ATLANTA'S POPULATION BY THE DIRECTORY FIGURES.

nager Saunders Sends Greeting to the People of Atlanta, and Presents Some Very Interesting Data.

Atlanta's population is full 90,000. Mr. H. G. Saunders, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is authority for the statement. He makes it in the new directory, which is just completed, and in his introduc-tion to that volume he gives to the public some

nteresting information. The directory will be ready for distribution on Thursday—the first day of new year. It will be a New Year's present, which will be highly appreciated by business men and all others who have use for a directory-for a good directory is indispensable to everyoffice.

In his introduction to his new volume, Mr.

Saunders has a word to say on subjects other than that of the city's population. His reference to the rapid growth of the city is based upon the most substantial evidence attainable and is valuable information. Then his reference to the rapid growth of the city is based upon the most substantial evidence attainable and is valuable information.

ence to street numbering—read it.

Here is the introduction to the new volume:

Here is the introduction to the new volume:

Thanks to the rapid and excellent work of THE
CONSTITUTION job office, we are enabled to issue
the Atlanta city directory for 1891 promptly on
the first of the year.

The book has been gaining in bulk for several
years past, and in order to keep it from becoming
unwieldy, the matter contained has been condensed (not abridged) as much as possible. It is
printed on a much lighter and finer grade of
paper, which somewhat reduces the size of the
volume, enabling it to be much more readily
handled. If the names increase next year in the
same ratio as they have in the past—and they undoubtedly will—the next edition of the work (1892)
will be printed in double-column brevier type,
similar to the directories of the larger cities of the
country.

same ratio as they may in the past—and they undoubtedly will—the next edition of the work (1892) will be printed in double-column brevier type, similar to the directories of the larger cities of the country.

The United States census, taken June 1st, gave Atlanta a population in round figures of 65,000, but the directory canvass, made by careful and experienced men and taken five months later, shows the population at this time to be 84,640 within the city limits. Add to this the suburban inhabitants and we find a total of considerably over 96,000.

It was noticed that during the canvass the enumerators found a smaller proportion of vacant houses than usual, despite the fact that nearly 2,000 new buildings were creeted during the year. Yet, when even these were visited later, the greater number were found occupied, and in most instances by recent comers. Nearly 300 new families were found to have located here during. November and December, quite a large proportion of whom bore foreign (particularly German) names. This is significant, as heretofore The Alanta Directory has shown a smaller proportion of foreign names than any other American city of its size.

There are of course errors and omissions in this volume, although it is thought they have been reduced to a minimum; but it must be borne in mind that the information contained is obtained from nearly as many persons as there are names in it, and that it is barely possible that some one other than the publisher is responsible for such errors or omissions. This will be more easily believed when it is stated that 75,854 calls were made and over 500,000 questions asked and answered during the enumeration, and 13,690 calls were made to verify information after the regular canvass was completed. The percentage of change in the directory in the year is 801 and to many it will seem almost incredible that in every hundred names in the 1890 directory only twenty remain unchanged; yet, it as true.

We desire to call attention to the fact that we have on file in our off

R. L. POLK & Co.

P. S.—We had the following sentence electrotyped several years ago, and just insert it here
now as a mere matter of habit. We shall preserve
the electrotype so that we can use it again next
year:

now as a mere matter or manic. The shad preserve the electrotype so that we can use it again next year:

"We refer to street numbers, and think we are safe in the assertion, that Atlanta is one of the worst numbered cities extant. The outlying streets are the ones which need attention. If any one doubts this, let him take a walk down Terry street, or Mills, Hunnicutt, Glenn, Georgia avenue, Fowler, Pine, Bradley, Orme, McAfee, or inquire of any physician, policeman, mail carrier, directory man, messenger boy, or any one else likely to have frequent need of finding persons by their addresses alone. We append a diagram of Georgia avenue, which speaks for itself. It is all but impossible to construct a reliable directory in view of such numbering as this. We have, however, done everything possible to obviate the difficulty."

WIDOWS OF VETERANS.

The Amendment of the Constitution Followed by a Relief Bill. relief of the widows of unfortunate

comes effective.

This bill was passed by the last legislature in oursuance of an amenda

This bill was passed by the last legislature in pursuance of an amendment to the state constitution, which was ratified by a vote of the people last October.

The provisions of the bill are, in brief, that each and every widow of a soldier who served in the confederate armies during the late war, and who became the wife of the soldier either before or during the war, shall be all wed a yearly pension of \$100 from the state.

The law does not apply to widows of veterans who were married after the close of the war.

There was an attempt made to amend the bill by providing that any widow owning property to the amount of \$2,000, or over, should be debarred the benefits of the act, but this was defeated.

The ordinary's office has been thronged by widows of veterans for sometime, all seeking information regarding the law.

Yesterday Governor Northen, who is still confined to his room, was asked about the manner in which the money will be disbursed, and he replied that he had not formulated a plan as yet.

It is altogether probable, however, that the fund will be disbursed in a similar manner to the pensions of disabled veterans. Blanks will be furnished each applicant who will apply to the court of ordinary and after having substantiated her claim, will be given the proper certificate, which will entitle her to receive the pension on presentation to the proper state officials.

While Governor Northen has not taken any action in the matter, this is the probable plan.

Always a Fit. Mr. H. B. Elston, at No. 3 East Alabama street, is prepared to do fine tailoring at very moderate prices. He guarantees a fit every time. Young, experienced, painstaking, he is a model merchant tailor.

You can select anything you want. He has the choicest line of goods, and when you make your selection you don't have to pay extravagant prices. In other words, he does not charge for his name, but simply for his goods and work. You will be pleased if you patronize him.

58 More Biscuit

Can be made with each pound of Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder than with the same quantity of any other pure cream of tartar powder. CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 & 83 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

SANGES IS RELEASED

On \$9,500 in Two Bonds, Furnished by Six Securities.

On \$9,500 in Two Bonds, Furnished by Six Securities.

George Sanges, white, who, with Isaac Smith and Charles Porter, both negroes, and all of Marietta, was arrested on a United States grand jury indictment, charged with conspiracy and murder and intimidating witnesses, was yesterday released on \$9,500 bail.

The bond of \$8,000, for conspiracy and murder, was furnished by John R. Sanges, of Cobb county, father of the accused; Alexander T. Caryell, of tobo county; William P. Stephens, of Cobb county, and J. M. Dobbs, of Fulton county.

The bond on the charge of intimidation was fixed at \$1,500, which was furnished by R. T. Neshitt and John H. Cooper, of Cobb county.

Details Alexander, negro, charged by indictional with intimidation, is still at large, but the officers all have their off eyes wide open for him. Sanges and Winn are the only ones of the six arrested who have been able to obtain bail, and the four negroes still languish in Fulion county jail. If the case is tried at the March term of the United States circuit court, a trial is promised that for interest, sensationalism and complication, will equal, if not exceed, the celebrated Hall conspiracy case now being tried at Macon.

But before the trial proper can be commenced, it will first have to be ascertained whether the United States has any jurisdiction in the premises. The murder of Wright was purely a state offense, but it is charged that the perpetrators committed the deed while in the act of violating the laws of the United States. The United States statutes provide for such felony or misdemeanor tne same punishment as is attached to the same by the laws of the state in which the offense is committed, but neglects to clothe the United States courts with authority to inflict such punishment upon such guilty person or persons.

A PLASTER BUST OF MR. GRADY. The Capital City Club Orders One of Mr. Orion Frazee, the Sculptor.

Grady, in plaster, from Mr. Orion Frazee, the well-known sculptor.

The bust will fittingly adorn their handsome clubroons, and perpetuate the memory of one of their most prominent members.

Mr. Frazee has not yet commenced work on it, but expects to begin in the next few weeks. It will be a striking resemblance of Atlanta's distinguished son.

distinguished son.

It will be a striking resemblance of Atlanta's distinguished son.

It will be a duplicate of the plaster cast, which Mr. Frazee now has in his studio, made from his last recollections of Mr. Grady, aided by the best portraits and photographs obtainable.

The clay mould was originally intended to be used in making a bust of the late Jefferson Davis, whose death mask Mr. Frazee was commissioned to make by The Constitution, but at the solicitation of many who wanted his bust finished first, Mr. Frazee remodeled it and used it for the bust of Mr. Grady.

The last time Mr. Frazee saw Mr. Grady was while they were discussing the advisability of having a death mask made of Mr. Davis. The artist caught and has conveyed to the plaster the expression of his subject on that occasion—the bowed head, held slightly to one side, so characteristic and familiar to all who knew him, and which is lacking in all published portraits; the thoughtful look about the eyes and mouth, the high, noble forehead, with the hair brushed to one side—being strikingly true to life. The overcoat is thrown back, while the conventional handkerchief is seen peeping out of the pocket of the under coat.

Taken all in all, the cast is a wonderfully true likeness of Mr. Grady, and Mr. Frazee has genuine reason to congratulate himself on having accomplished such a fine work.

Taxes Coming In.—Yesterday the delinquent taxpayers came in at a lively rate and settled their scores with the tax collector, after reading the announcement that they would not be made to pay extra cost if they came in before the lat of January. Today is the last day of grace, and against all who fail to put in an appearance today if. fas. will be docketed, and they will be subjected to extra costs of collection. They will probably make a rush on the tax collector's office during the day.

THOSE SHOW BILLS.

LITHOGRAPHS OF THE LILLY CLAY COMPANY TAKEN DOWN.

nager DeGive, of the Opera House, Has It Done—Pictures that Were "Catchy," Sure Enough.

"The "baldys."
Their hairless pates now shine alone, the only lithographer's ad. of "The Lilly Clay Gaiety Company."

Mr. DeGive did it with his little hatchet. The pretty pictures were torn from the boards yesterday. No more will the bewitching scenes de bal-

let cause the small boy and the baldheaded veteran to blockade the sidewalk in front of the boards and windows where the dazzling

lithos were hung in wondrous array. "Cleopatra" and her retinue of half-nude Egyptian beauties have been rudely torn in strips from the bill boards, and the fairy-formed shallet girls have taken refuge where their shapeliness will not offend a modest public. The "congress of beauties" has adjourned to

another town, and the red-headed girl, Mazeppa-like, riding the white horse has sought a climate more suited to the scantiness of her at-

Even the gauze-skirted premier danseuse has tripped out of sight, and the beefy-limbed leaders of the grand march have vanished like fog in the sunshine.

And only the "baldys" remain, lonely in their conspicuousness, to remind other "baldys" of the coming of the gaiety company. Manager DeGive, of the opera house, issued the warrant of banishment yesterday.

Manager DeGive, of the opera house, issued the warrant of banishment yesterday. He did it because he believed that such high art in the show poster line would not sit well on Atlanta's stomach.

Yesterday morning there appeared in The Constitution a three-line local noticing the extremeness of the Lilly Clay paper.

Mr. DeGive's attention was called to the paragraph, and he at once sent for his bill poster and had him show specimens of all the paper that had been hung for the Lilly Clay Company.

After seeing how broad and immodest the lithographs were, Mr. DeGive's instructed the bill poster to have every piece of it except the "baldys"—a hanger representing a crowd of bald-headed men in front of a theater box office when a ballet was in progress—torn down.

With these instructions the bill poster made the rounds of all the hotels and other places where the Lilly Clay lithographs were hung, and unceremoniously removed the gaudy pictures.

The bill boards were also visited and there

and unceremoniously removed the gaudy pictures.

The bill boards were also visited and there the same work of obliteration was done.

The pictures and lithographs were hung several days ago. Since they were put up they have monopolized a large share of public interest, and yesterday their sudden disappearance created something of a sensation.

Mr. Decive was asked about the removal of the bills yesterday.

"I had it done." said he, "because I do not want to appear as fostering anything objectionable to the taste of my patrons. So far as the show is concerned, it is not bad. It has been produced in Augusta, New Orleans and nearly every other city.

every other city.
"I shought that the lithographs might be objected to by some people, and therefore had them taken down. I did not know, until my attention was called to it, what the character

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers, MAIER & BERKELE.

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Doll, Atlanta, Ga

On the 15th day of February, 1891, the bill for the elief of the widows of unfortunate veterans be-

80LID FACTS.

FACT ONE. Judges concede our prices on first-class goods the lowest

FACT TWO. This, our first season's business, has been much larger than THESE TWO FACTS combine to make at least one strong reason why it is worth your while to see us regarding clothing.

WE BELIEVE We can please the most fastidious. A LOOK At our stock costs nothing. After you see we

WILL CONVINCE Anyone and all,

THE THINKING MEN, That we mean what we say. MANY THANKS For patronage extended us in 1890.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR and a cordial invitation to all for 1891. EISEMAN & WEIL,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

3 WHITEHALL STREET.

HIT THE NAIL ON

By buying your Hammer and any other Hardware or Cutlery of the Cheapest House in town.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY,

49 Peachtree Street.

CARRIED HOME TO REST.

The Funeral of Mrs. Frances A. Carries Yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. Frances A. Carrier occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was conducted by Rev. A. T. Clarke, at the residence of her son, Mr. F. B. Shepard.

After scriptume readings Rev. Mr. Clarke delivered a shortaddress, full of deserved tribute to the life and worth of the Christian woman. The choir sang "I Would Not Live Always," and "Asleep in Jesus," two favorites of the dead lady and the family.

The casket, accompanied by Mr. Shepard and his sister, Miss Fannie Shepard, was sent to the old home in Pennsylvania yesterday.

Mohawk Tribe, No. 5, Imp. O. R. M. At the regular meeting last night the following floers were elected for the ensuing term:

Prophet—J. A. S. Baisden.

Sachem—A. M. Reinhardt.

Sachem—A. M. Reinhardt.
Senior Sagamore—A. J. Stewart.
Junior Sagamore—A. J. Stewart.
Junior Sagamore—J. N. Rowland.
This tribe is in a very flourishing condition, being financially the strongest tribe in the state in percentage to membership. On next Tuesday night the installation of officers will take place. There will be a banquet, and every Mohawk is expected to present, with his wife and daughters.

The Piston Rod Uncoupled. SANDERSVILLE, Ga., December 30 .- [Special.]-Today the piston rod of the engine at the Enreka mills became uncoupled from the followhead of the cylinder and damaged several parts of the ponderous machinery. The mills will be able to resume work in a few days. Fortunately there was no damage to person. The loss to property is \$200.

IF YOU KNEW

how easy it was to rid yourself of face pimples and blotches, you would take a few bottles S. S. S. and remove them.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE. "I was annoyed for a year with pimples and blotches on the face. I consulted prominent physians and use ! different kinds of advertised me licines without any benefit. Finally I tried Swift's Specific, and the smoothness of my skin was completely restored by the use of a few bottles."

CHA LOTTE RANDOW. Thalia Theater, New York City. BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co. At'anta G.



Fifty years of success is sufficient evidence of the value of Schencks Pulmonic Syrup as a

pleasant to the taste. bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address
Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia,



venthough we have desirable Overcoats, it is hardly esirable o keep them now.

son is draw ing to a close, and rather than carry over a single garment we shall relinquish all thought of profit thereon. And handsomer, better, or more stylish Overcoats are not to be found anywhere than we are willing to sell you now, at discounts averaging from 10 per cent to 30

per cent. And so with Suits. You can purchase some excellent Clothing in Suits for about three-quarters to seven-eighths of their real value. You come and look at these goods; their superiority and attractive prices will do the rest.

A. Rosenfeldsfor. Arbiters of Men's Fashions.

Whitehall 24. CORNER ALABAMA.

ART POTTERY A FULL LINE JUST RECEIVED.

LATEST SHAPES NOVELTIES FOR DECORATION

Parlor and Studio Easle Artists' Supplies A. P. TRIPOD,

62 and 64 Marietta Street.

CITY LOANS. We are prepared to furnish money prompts y reasonable interest rates on improved property in the city of Atlanta, in amounts from \$1,000 to \$50,000. We have direct connection with a savings bank having unlimited funds at command. Office No. 13, E. Alabama street.

11

0, Sophic Elizabeth, and Sophic Barnum.

MEETING.

Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The stockholders' meeting of this company will be held in Savannah, Tuesday. December 23, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road from the 29th to 23d inclusive, and returning will be passed free from the 23d to 27th inclusive, upon presentation of their stock cert.ficates to the conductors.

ductors.

The election for directors will be held on Monday, January 5th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road to attend the election from the 3d to the 5th of January inclusive, and be passed free returning from the 5th to the 7th inclusive, upon presentation of their stock certificates to the conductors.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Company will be held at the company's office at the factory, in Tuesday, January 13, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. in.

T. J. JAMES, President.

J. B. ZACHARY, Secretary and Treasurer. dec 31 jan 2 4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, December 30, 1890. New York exchange selling at par.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½ 8 27
to 30 yeara. ... 103½
New Ga. 3½ 8,55
to 40 years. ... 103½
New Ga. 3½ 8,55
to 40 years. ... 103½
New Ga. 4½ 8,
1915. ... 118
Georgia 7s, goidi00
Georgia 7s, goidi00
Georgia 7s, goidi00
Georgia 7s, 1896 113
S. C. Brown. ... 105
Savannah 6s ..

200 202 Cent. deben ...

88 90 Aug. & Sav...

119 120 do. deben ... THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The stock market today apportenced a complete change in temper and, under resistent bear hammering, finally closed almost inariably lower than last evening, notwithstanding that al outlook was, if anything, improved. Th the general outlook was, if anything, improved. The money market worked rather easier than yesterday. Louisville and Nashville, Lackawanna, Rock Isiand and some others were very prominent in the downward movement, and from the best figures of the forenoon, declines extending to 2% per cent were secred. This was in the regular list, but in sugar refineries certificates a more pronounced decline took place, the rumor that one of the suits against the trust had been decided adversely helping to depress

Lackawanna led the break in the afternoon, and Lackawanna ied ine order and in the recent there was thought to be free realizing on the recent rise. One strong point in the market was Wheeling and Lake Erie, which continued its rise of yes-terday, and failed to follow the rest of the list when terday, and failed to follow the rest of the list when the break came, and it stands alone in showing the material advance as the result of the day's operation. A decline made steady progress during the afternoon, and while there were, in some cases, slight rallies from lowest points, the close was heavy and dull at about the lowest prices of the day. Sugar is down at 3%, Lackawanna 1%, Louisville and Nashville 1%, Chicago Gas and Missouri Pacific, each, 1%, Union Pacific 1%, and Rock Island, Northern Pacific preferred, each, 1 and Rock Island, Northern Pacific preferred, each, 1 cant, and others smaller amounts. Sales—Listed

On account of continued wire troubles, Mesars. Toung-plood & Haas's circular letters on stocks, cotton and train are omitted for the present. Exchange quiet and steady at 480@484. Money firm at 3@7, closing offered at 3. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$148,308,000; currency,

Chas A, 2 to 5' 163 N. Y. Central 100% Chas B, 6s 105 N. Y'' West, pref. 50 C, 6s 118 Northern Pacific. 21% 4s. 9s do preferred 21% con. Brown 9s Pacific Mail. 22% 98 Pacific Mail.
102 % Reading.
105 Rich. & W. P. Ter.
69 % Rock Island
50 St. Paul.
40 do. Preferred.
104 % Texas Pacific.
133 tenn. Coal & Iron.
136 % N. J. Central.
7 Missouri Pacific.
109 % Western Union.
22 Stiver certificates.
23 Silver certificates.
24 Silver certificates. do. preferred Del. and Lack

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ing is a statement of the contorts and stock at the ports: RECEIPTS EXPORTS.) STOCK. 1890 | 1889 | 1890 | 1889 | 1890 | 1889

11.141

advices' say that the sentiment in favor of cotton in Liverpool is increasing, and, although the advance made today was not mathatined at the close, a better market is expected there tomorrow. The strength abroad was rather a surprise here, but large receipts at New Orleans prevented a quick advance at the opening, although continued buying to cover kept prices firm during the day, and the close was at the highest quotations. January delivery was freely offered, as the trade fears a revision of the low grades, which are offering freely from the south for delivery here. Our unil advices from abroad contain complaints of the searcity of the better grades, which primers require to fill the contracts for yarns they have made at high prices. Receipts tomorrow at New Orleans are restreated at 10,000 bales, and at all the ports 36,000 bales, engins 17,500 bales last year.

ity Telegram.

1 VERPOL December 33-1215 p. m-Cotton firm and in good demand; middling uplands 5 3-16; sales 10,900 % less demerican 8,605; speculation and export 1,669; recepts 20,000 American 12,600; uplands low middlingchame January and February delivery 57-61,58-65; February and March delivery 5 16-64, 518-64; March and April delivery 5 16-64, 518-64; March and March 4,52-64; March 4,52-64; June and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; June and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; June and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; June and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; Jure and July delivery 5 24-64; July and Angust delivery 5 26-64; July and A

cember and January delivery 5 7-54, buyers; January and February delivery 5 8-54, buyers; February and March delivery 5 12-54, buyers; March and April delivery 5 16-54, seliers; April and May delivery 5 19-54, 520-54; May and June delivery 5 22-54, 5 22-54; June and July delivery 5 24-54, 5 22-54; June and July delivery 5 24-54, 5 22-54; June and August delivery a 36-54, 5 37-54; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, December 30—Cotton steady; sales 155 bales; middling uplands 9 3-16; Orleans 9½; net receipts 3,223; gross 13,230; stook 12,323; gross 13,500; exports coastwise 4,059.

NORFOLK, December 30—Cotton firm; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 3,18 bales; gross 3,518; stock 87,199; sales 1,511; exports coastwise 1,140.

BAITIMORE, December 30—Cotton nominal; middling 9½; net receipts 815 bales; gross 8,898; sales none; to spinners —; stook 8,284; exports to Great Britain 1,150; to continent 1,165; coastwise 1,500.

BOSTON, December 30—Cotton quiet and casy; middling 9.3-16; net receipts 2,303 bales; gross 4,977; sales none; slock none.

WILMINGTON, December 30—Cotton quiet; mid-time 5: a pet mariete 697 hales; gross 27; sales none; to pet mariete 697 hales; gross 27; sales none; WILMINGTON, December 30—Cotton quiet; mid-dling 84; net receipts 227 bales; gross 227; sales none; stock 22,252.

stock 22,22.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30—Cotton firm; middling 8%; net receipts 242 bales; gross 522; stock 8,915.

SAVANNAH, December 30—Cotton steady; middling 8%; net receipts 4,232 bales; gross 4,382; sales 1,300; stock 123,162; exports coastwise 4,095.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30—Cotton firm; middling 813-16; net receipts 22,631 bales; gross 23,886; sales 9,769; stock 329,029; exports to France 5,610; to continent 1,677.

1,677.

MOBILE, December 30—Cotton quiet; middling 8%; net receipts 1,806 bales; gross 1,856; sales 1,506; sacek 49,411; exports constwise 1,677; MEMPHIS, December 30—Cotton steady; middling 8%; net receipts 2,113 bales; shipments 3,398; sales 5,558; stock 172,547. AUGUSTA, December 39—Cotton steady; middling ; net receipts 582 bales; shipments 1,489; sales 1,599; tock 52,155. Stock 02,100.

CHARLESTON, December 30—Cotton steady; midding 9½; net receipts 2,648 bales; gross 2,648; sales 1,006 stock 64,600; exports coastwise 908.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, December 30—May wheat opened at 97%c and advanced to 98%66834c. July was maintained at about 4c discount and December 8c under May. The price was kept close around 97%c during the latter part of the session, and closed with sellers at that price. Corn opened with a jump of 1/2c over the

Corn opened with a jump of ½c over the closing price of the day before, and at the end of the session it had gained ½c over the opening quotation.

The bulls captured the oats market, it opened at 4½ of or May and advanced slowly to 44½c, when the price shot up to 41½c and afterward advanced to 45¼c, when there was a reaction of ¾c. The closing price—44¼c—was it higher than yesterday's close.

Hog products were easy near the start. May pork opened at from \$11.07 ½col.1.30, and it declined to \$11.06, with probably a sale at 2½c under that. After the call prices advanced to \$11.27½, and was at outside figures as trading closed.

The leading futures range as follows Chicago Opening. Highest.

The Petroleum Market. NEW YORK, December 30. The petroleum market opened steady, and after a slight advance January op-tion declined %c, and the market closed weak.

GRAIN. PROVISIONS. ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, December 30, 1890. Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, December 30—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra \$3.40@3.30; good to choice \$3.00a.55. Wheat, spot \$4@1c up and firm but quiet; No. 2 red 105 in elevator; options closed strong \$4@01 up; No. 2 red December 104%; January 104%; May 105%. Corn, spot \$4@5c ap, scarce and firm; No. 259 in elevator; options strong at \$4@1c advance; December —; January \$58, May 50%. Oats, spot stronger and fairly active; options less active and firmer; December —; January \$9%; May 50%; No. 2 spot \$45%@50%; No. 2 spot \$45%

50-4; mixed western 470-51. Hops firm but quiet; state common to choice 30-40.

ATLANTA, December 30—Flour—First patent \$6.25; second patent \$6.75; extra fancy \$5.50; fancy \$5.00; \$5.25; family \$4.25; 48.0. Corn—No. 2 white 74e; mixed 71e. Onts—No. 2 white 74e; mixed 71e. Onts—No. 2 white 74e; mixed 71e. Onts—No. 2 mixed 50e; Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95e; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95e; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 75e. Meal—Plain 75e; bolted 70e. Wheat bran—Large sacks \$1.25; small sacks \$1.25. Cotton seed meal—\$1.20 \$\tilde{e}\$ cvt. Steam feed—\$1.35 \$\tilde{e}\$ cvt. Grits—Pearl \$3.35; ST. LOUIS, December 30—Flour firmer; choice \$3.40; 3.09; patents \$4.70; 4.89; fancy \$4.00; Als; family \$3.10 \$\tilde{e}\$ 2.36. Wheat opened higher for May and July, fluctuative within a small range to the close, which was \$40; 63.4; February 94.5; May 97.3; Corn fluctuated but alightly; No. 2 mixed cash 47; January 47.4; Pebruary 48.8, May 93.4; Pebruary 44.5; Bay 17.4; Corn fluctuated but alightly; No. 2 mixed cash 47; January 47.4; Pebruary 48.8, May 93.4; Pebruary 44.5; BallTIMORE, December 30—Flour quiet; Howard BallTIMORE, December 3.0—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine \$3.00; 3.49; extra \$3.60; 4.40; street and western superfine \$3.00; 3.49; extra \$3.60; 4.40; street and western superfine \$3.00; 3.49; extra \$3.60; 4.40; street and western superfine \$3.00; 3.49; extra \$3.60; 4.40; street and western superfine \$3.00; 3.49; extra \$3.60; 4.40; street and western superfine \$3.00; 3.49; extra \$3.60; 4.40; extra \$3.60; 4.40

street and western superfine \$3.60:3.40; extra \$3.60:3.40; family \$4.50:5.00; city mills Rio brands extra \$3.00:5.00; Meat, southern dull; Fulta 95:6102; longberry 98:610; western strong; No. 2 red winter spot and December 97:69714. Corn, southern firm; white 66:6372; yellow 56:6372;

CINCINNATI, December 30—Flour firm; family \$3.85 (44.05; fancy \$4.33:40.0 Wheat firm; No. 2 red 86. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 52. Oats strongel; No. 2 mixed 42½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 39—Coffee—Boasted—Arbuckle's 29/56 pt 100 th casses; Levering's 25c. Green—Extra choice 23/5c, choice 23/5c, good 21/5c, fair 29; common 18/6.19c. Sugar—Granulated 6-4/5; off granulated 6-5/5; common 38/6.19c. Sugar—Granulated 6-5/4; off granulated 6-5/4; common 38/6.25c. common 38/6.35c. green 40/635c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 38/6.35c; imitation 23/6.30. Teas—Black 33/6.55c; green 40/65c. Nutmegs 75/680c. Cloves 25/6.30c. Clnnamon 10/6.12-5c. All-spice 10/6.11c. Janualea ginger 18c. Rice 71/6/6. 8-10c. Singapore pepper 18c. Mace 81.99. Rice—Choice 7-10c; good 6-5/c; common 53/6/6c; imported Japan 86/7c. Satt—Hawley's dairy 81.50; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream, chedders 11c; flats 11/5c; skim 96/10c. White fish, 1/5 bbls 84.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 bbs 33/00c.3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 bb 82/00c.2.5; tallow, 60 bars, 60 bb 82/00c.2.5; tallow, 60 bars, 60 bbs 25/03/2.30. Candles—Parather Inc. Matches—400s 81/60; 300s 82.00c.2.75; tollow, 10c. Matches—600s 81/60; 300s 82.00c.2.75; tollow, 60 bars, 60 bbs 25/03/2.30. Candles—Parather Inc. Matches—400s 81/60; 300s 82.00c.2.75; tollow, 60 bars, 60 bbs 25/03/2.30. Candles—Parather Inc. Matches—400s 81/60; 300s 82.00c.2.75; tollow, 60 bars, 60 bbs 25/03/2.30. Candles—Parather Inc. Matches—400s 81/60; 300s 82.00c.2.75; tollow, 60 bars, 60 bbs 20.00c.2.75; tollow, 60

plain or mixed, pints 81.00±1.40; quarts 81.60±1.80. Powder—Rille, kegs \$5.05; ½ kegs \$5.05; ½ kegs \$1.05; ¾ kegs \$1.85. Shot 81.85 if sack.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.—Coffee dull; Rio common and prime 18.5±194. Sugar Louisiana onen kettle streng; prime to strictly prime 3. 11.1±6.3; good fair to fully fair 35±6.35; good common to fair 3.5±6.35; common 35±6.35; contribute 3.5±10; granulated 35±6.35; good common to fair 3.5±6.35; coloes white 5±5.15; gray white 4.3±6.35; prime do. 411.15±6.45; choice yellow clarified 4.5±0.45; off white 5±5.15; gray white 4.3±6.45; prime do. 411.15±6.45; choice yellow clarified 4.5±0.45; prime do. 411.15±6.45; prime 25±6.35; good prime 35±6.35; prime do. 411.15±6.45; prime 15±6.35; prime 25±6.35; centrifugals, strictly prime 15±6.35; prime 25±6.35; centrifugals, strictly prime 15±6.35; prime 25±6.35; centrifugals, strictly prime 15±6.35; prime 25±6.35; centrifugals strictly prime 15±6.35; prime 25±6.35; centrifugals 25±6.35; confection saying 25±6.35; chorary 15±6.30; spond prime 15±6.35; prime 25±6.30; spond prime 30±6.55; prime 30±6.30; spond Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 12±6.47%; fair cargoes 19±6. sentrifugal 5±6.55; prime 15±6.30; spond Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 12±6.47%; fair cargoes 19±6. sentrifugal 5±6.55; prime 15±6.30; spond Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 12±6.47%; fair cargoes 19±6. sentrifugal 5±6.55; prime 15±6. white do. 5 7 15±6.55; prime 45±6. sentrifugal 5±6.55; prime 25±6. Molasses, foreign nominal; 30±6.55; prime 35±6.35; Japan 3±6.65.

CHICAGO, December 30—Cash quotations were as flows: Meas pork \$8.00. Lard 5.50. Short ribs loose fox 4.85. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.25@4.35; short our sides boxed 5.25@5.30.

CINCINNATI, De

Fruits and Confect ATLANTA, December 30.—Apples—Choice \$5.50@5.00

p bbl. Lemons—\$5.50@\$6.00. Oranges—Florida \$3.50@

5.75. Coccanuts—5c. Pineapples—\$2.50@3.00 \$\$ dos.
Bananas—Selected \$2.00@2.50. Figs 13.618. Raisins—New California \$2.75; ½ boxes \$1.75; ½ boxes 90c. Currents—7½@6c. Leghorn circn—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 15c; pecaus 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 16c. Peanuls—Virginia, fancy hand-picked \$5.7c; North Carolina 5a8c.

YOU CANNOT BUY GOLD DOLLARS

FOR FIFTY CENTS. No one expects to do so.

The prices we will name vou on

ALL KINDS OF GLOTHING For the next few days will be something akin to buying gold at fifty cents on the dollar. The goods are here and must be sold.

Fetzer's Clothing Store, 37 Whitehall St.

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron. Steel and Brass.

SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gas engines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most im-proved manner. 47 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. dec 24 dly.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. SURGERY.

OPIUM HABIT CURED OR NO PAY. Address John W Nelms, 24% Broad street, At-anta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Nelms, Smyrna, Ga., mar 22-diyr.

ATTORNEYS.

Howard E. W. Palmer,
Chas. A. Read,
BEAD & BRANDON,

38% South Broad Street.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.
Commercial claims, damages and real estate.
claims given careful attention in state and United
States courts.

ANIEL W. ROUNTREE,
OUNSELOR AT LAW,
and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlant, Ga,
Telephone 1930. Georgia reports bought, 80
dexphaned. nd exchanged.

J. & T. A. HAMMOND.

J. & T. A. HAMMOND.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS A LAW.

LOOMS NOS. A and 42, Gate City Bank building.

A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking

pepositions in Fulton county. Wm. A. Haygood. Hamilton Douglas.

AYGOOD & DOUGLAS,
ATLORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 17 Peachtree st. ATLANTA, GA. JOMUND W. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 55 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

B. H. & C. D. HILL.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol. Telephone 439.

H. C. Johnson.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

(N. J. Hammond's old office.) 21 -> East Ala
ATLANTA, GA. LESUEUR & DRIVER, No. 46, second floor in old capitol building.

EDMUND G. LIND. ARCHITECT.

B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberline, & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take ele HALL BROTHERS. Hall Max Han. CIVIL ENGINEERS

CIVIL, AND MINING ENGINEERS
Room No. 69, Gate City National Bank building
Atlanta, Ga. General surreying city work, mines,
quarries, water powers, water works.

Construction superintended.

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ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.,
the most direct line and best route to Montgomery,
New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in cface December 7, 1890:

SOUTH No. 59. No. 52. In except No. 54.
BOUND. Daily. Sunday. Daily.

v New Orleans... 8 15 pm 3 05 pm v Mobile... 1 05 am 7 37 pm v Pensacols... 10 10 pm 11 45 am r Montgomery... 7 30 am 12 52 am v Selma... 2 55 am 4 20 am

FARM OR CITY LOANS in Georgia, Alabama or Florida promptly. Low rates and no delay.

FRANK B. GREGG, Room 20, Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga july18—dly fin col

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President; W. J. VAN DYKE, Vice-President; EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier; JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier. AMERICAN TRUSTAND BANKING COMPANY, Atlantas Ga. Capital \$500,000. Directors: James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blaon, Philadelphia; Edwads C. Peters, S. C. Duniap, Gainesville; P. H. Harralson, J. R. Gray, R. J. Lowry. New York correspondent: Amèrican Exchange Nutional Bank.
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. meas firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities.

\$100,000 to loan. Large loans of New issues of bonds wanted. W. Miller & Co., No. 22 S. Pryor St.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENTS Timber Land bought and sold in Georgia, Ala-nama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas. Invest-nents made for capitalists. Lands examined, linker estimated and valued. W. H. HOWCOTT, Scaler in Timber Lands, 192 Common Street, New Pricans, La. 923 cm.

All parties desiring to borrow money, in jarge amounts and for long time, at reasonable interest rates, to call and talk with me at my office, No. 18 East Alabama street, or after business hours at my room, No. 90 Walton street.

I am prepared to handle applications promptly and satisfactory.

D. E. SAYRE.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO. BANKERS,

Transact a general banking business.
Issue interest-bearing certificates of payable on demand, as follows:
Four per cent if left sixty days.
Four and a hair per cent if left ninety live per cent if left four months.
Individual liability, \$400,000.

W. H. PATTERSON,

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41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds o outhern Investments. 8-28-1y

HUMPHREY SCASTLEMAN. MPHREI SOME 15 East Alabama Street. BONDS AND STOCKS Bought and Sold. 16b9 dly top

FARM

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

and Alabama. Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of \$300 to \$5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glat to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER, Room 32, Traders' Bank Building, Atlanta.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. DEALER IN.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

WINE AND SPIRITTARADE.

Fine Wines, Whiskies and Brandies a specialty in this line. Also Guas, Pistois, Cartridges and other Ammunitions. Red Clover. Buc, Orchard, Herds and Timothy Grass Seeds; also Ruta B.ga. Seven Top. Purple Top. Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Globe, Aberdeen, Cow Hora, German, Sweet and other brands of Turnip Seed. German Kale and other Fall, Field and Garden Seeds. Fresh and Genuine, and true to name. Limpty barrels, half barrels and kegs and a variety of other goods. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH. Also some few fruit jars, extra tops and rubbers on hand.

Time Card in effect December 7, 1890.

Pullman cars on No. 12 to Jacksonville No. 1 | No. 3 | No. 11 | No. 13 Pulman car on No. 11 to Atlanta. No. 2 | No. 4 |

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pull-nan, Savannah to Jacksonville. SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.

All trains above run daily. Barnesville acc'm l tilenta 5:39 p. m., ar Barnesville 8:19 p. m. Time eard for Hapeville trains can be obtained from BAM B WEBB, Trav. Paes, Agent, D. G. HALL, Paes, Agent, No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. UNDER AND BY VIKTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Court of Ordinary, of Thomas country, teergia, I will sell at public outery, before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, country of Fustom, on the first Tuesday in January, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following lot of parcel of land, belonging to the estate of S. Alexander Smith, deceased, towit: Lot No. (124) one handred and twenty-four, in the (Fourteenth) district of sald county, containing two hundred (2024) and two and one-half acres, more or less.

Terms of sale, cash.

8. L. HAYES, The Atlanta Trust and Banking Comp

Corner Pryor and Alabama Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and uals. Discounts commercial papers. Collections on all points made for customers without Issues certificates of deposit payable on d mand drawing interest at 4 per cent if left two mor per cent if left three months and 5 per cent if left four months or longer. PIRECTORS W. A. Hemphili, A. D. Adair, W. R. Hammond, E. M. Bialock, Georgs C. Monroe, Ga.; Chas. N. Fowler, New York, and Charles Benjamin Wilkinson, Philadelphia, un cap city-Sp.

CAPITAL CITYBANI

OF ATLANTA, GA. Geo. W. Parrott, President - | C.A. Collier, Vice President | Jacob Haas, Co CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . \$480,00 Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans on proved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and through made on the most favorable terms. We draw our own BILLS OF EXCHANGE

on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite counts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue

DEMAND CERTIFICATES or book in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 50 day.

4 per cent per annum if left six months.

MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE

THOMPSON JOSEPH

Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer! Direct Importer Of

Sole Agent For WHISKIES CUTTER WINE CLARET SAUTERNES ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN STOCK

Have a full line of Fine Domestic Wines. Imported Cigars received monthly. Sola ag JOSEPH THOMPSON

DICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD (ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.) Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York. Daily. Daily. Daily. Baily. Daily. Daily.

6 00 pm 7 10 a m
12 44 pm 2 00 pm 12 50 pm
1 49 pm 3 05 pm 1 2 50 pm
1 49 pm 5 30 pm 1 5 70 pm
6 62 a m 7 05 pm 6 40 pm
9 22 a m 10 20 pm 10 50 pm
1 2 25 pm 12 55 a m 1 55 a m
2 30 pm 13 10 a m 4 50 a m
7 10 pm 6 53 a m 9 45 a m
8 80 pm 8 20 a m 12 01 pm
3 20 a m 10 70 a m 12 20 pm
3 20 a m 10 70 pm 14 50 pm
3 30 pm 9 00 pm 11 00 pm
3 30 pm 9 00 pm 11 00 pm
1 10 pm 9 56 a m
1 10 pm 9 56 a m Lv Atlanta (CT)..... Ly Atlanta (CT)

Ly Greenville

Ly Spartanburg

Ar Charlotte

Ar Balisbury

Ar Danville

Ar Lynchburg

Ar Charlottesville

Ar Charlottesville

Ar Washington

Ar Baltimore

Ar Philadelphia

Ar New York

Ar Boston rrive Asheville....

Leave Greensbord Arrive Durham... LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday. Leave Atlanta (city time)....... Arrive Gainesville (city time).............

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. No. 53. No. 41.

No. 53 connects at Cornelia daily, and No. 51 Wedesday and Saturday, for Tallulah Falls. nesday and Saturday, for Tallulah Falls.

PULIMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

No. 50 has Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlants.

No. 52, Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans and Washington to Birmingham.

No. 53, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

No. 51, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

D.C., and Birmingham to Washington,

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office, and No. 13 Kimball house. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,

C. E. SERGEANT, Passenger Agent. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILBOAD GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION. The completion of this important thoroughfare to Greenville and Arkansas City on the Mississippi river, gives the southeastern states a direct and short line to the west, couthwest and northwest.

All under one management from Washington D. C.,

DECEMBER, 1890. No. 50. | No. 52. | No. 54. Daily. | Daily. 1 06 pm 11 20 pm 4 00 pm 2 10 pm 11 35 pm 5 52 pm 3 59 pm 2 03 am 6 559 pm 3 59 pm 2 03 am 6 00 pm 6 44 pm 3 14 am 8 43 pm 7 00 am 1 45 pm 2 49 pm 2 49 pm

9 00 pm 7 00 am 2 25 am 1-42 pm 4 42 am 3 30 pm 6 30 am 5 00 pm 1 25 pm 11 06 pm 10 50 pm 8 10 am 6 40 am 5 25 pm QUEEN AND CRESCENT CONNECTIONS w Birmingham

6:30 a. m. From Greenville, Rirmingham, Annuad the west No. 55.
2:15 p. m. From Birmingham, Anniston and rest No. 51. local—No. 55.

Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars between Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., without change on
52 and 53.

Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and
Memphis on 50 and 51. Free reclaining chair cars Birmingham to Memphis and Kansas City without change,
connecting with 52 and 33.

Pullman palace sleeping
cars between Atlanta and Shreveport, only one change
by trains 60 and 51.

A. A. VERNOY.

ALEX. S. THWEATT by trains 50 and 51.
A. A. VERNOY,
Pass. Agt.
S. H. HARDWICK,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Birmingham, Ala. ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Agt., Atlanta, Ga. SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Richmond, Va. MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA ANI

Knoxville Southern Raliway. Time card in effect October 13th, 1890.

21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE ---- ATLANTA G RAILROAD TIME-TABLES. Showing the Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City-Central Tim DEPART. ARRIVE. CENTRAL RAII ROAD OF GEORGIA. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILRO From Chat'n'ga*. 6 48 sm To Chattanooga*. 7 5
From Marietta 8 36 sm To Marietta 11 4
From Rome. 11 06 sm To Chattanooga*. 1 1
From Chat'n'ga*. 1 45 pm To Rome. 3
From Marietta 2 58 pm To Marietta 4
From Chat'n'ga*. 1 45 nm To Chattanooga*. 1
From Chat'n'ga*. 1 45 am To Chattanooga*. 1
From Marietta 1 30 am To Marietta 1
From Marietta 1 10 30 am To Marietta 1 ATLANTA AND WIST POINT RAILED
From Montg'm'y* 6 50 a. n. To Opelika*......
From West Point.10 20 a. n. To Selma*.
From Selma*...... 130 p. n. To West Point....
From Opelika 5 35 p. n. To Montgomery*.

From F't Valley* 10 20 am | 70 Fort Valley*... 100. That the metro-"Daily. †Sunday only. Ald other trains daily encound the debter, we the debter, we

THE GEORGIA BILITOAD. cing 21st instant, the following I

No. 27 WES IT - DAILY. Arrive Atlanta. No. 28 EAS T-DAILY. Arrive Caence.

Arrive Augusta.

DAY PASSENG LE TRAINS.
No. 1 WES NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL

No. 2 WEST BAILY.

Fiv. Atlanta. 11 15 o m Lv. Augusta. 11 05 p
Ar Augusta. 6 35 a m Aq Atlanta. 6 36

DECATUR TRAIN. Da ly except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta. 3 55 a m Lr. Decatur. 3 46
Ar. Decator. 9 22 a m Ar. Atlanta. 10 15
Lv. Atlanta. 3 25 p m Lv. Clarkston. 4 11
Ar. Decatur. 3 40 p m Lv. Decatur. 2 40
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 2 5
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 4 15
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 4 15
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 4 15
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 4 15
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 4 15
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Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 5 15
Ar. Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. 5 15
Ar. Clarkson. 5 15
Ar. COVINGTON ACOM'N - Daily except Sunday MACON NIGHT EX. SESS DAILY.

M WESTWARD.

No. 31 EASTWARD. UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAINS RAIL

Arrive Siloam
Arrive White Plains...
Leave White Plains...
Leave Siloam...
Arrive Union Point...

Notice to Debtors and Credit ALL CEDITORS OF THE STATE Charles Venable, late of 'Fultos county, ceased, are hereby notified to render in their mands to the undersigned acc ording to law, all persons indebted to said et axe are required in their manufactions of the state of Charles Venable Tolling T

Atlanta Stone and Granite CONTRACTORS IN ALL KINDS OF

ng Comp'r Streets.

\$480,00 al Banks.
ted Loans made and throughout

PSON Dealer!

- IN STOCK

OIATLANTA G IME-TABLES. DEPART.

cres. 735; L. R. M. Eq. 92; I Smith's part 2, 962.

Bough the witnesses gave as their nat the person it charge of the ship entitled to the cummission whether and made the discount of the same where the aren't had received maissions when he had not furnished by it 10 Barn. & Cres. 439; 21 Eng. C.

If the custom had been proved, it is have been good and could not be males the plaintiffs further proved had the money and kept it for that purpose, or had made arrangements it for that prose and thereby trease.

** Kirby v. Roberts, sheriff, et al. or rule. Mortgages. Debtor and cred-Evidence. Vervict. Before Judge st. Bartow superior court.

**seos. J.—1. On rule for distribution of a fraing from the sale of a debtor's propassue tendered by mortgages against of equal date, that the mortgage of the rus intended by the mortgage of the rus intended by the mortgage of the rus intended by the mortgage to be includingly to that of the former, and that intended the person who drew the mortis make is so appear therein, relied his doing so and refused to any mortgage to the creditors attacked til should expressly be subject to the rule of the creditors tendering the issue, that the scrivener, through accident, miserfaud, omitted to follow this direction—

That the mortgagees sought to be poststandard a defeasible deed to certain realty
in the debtor, would not compel them to
liquish their lien upon the money in the
dot the sheriff to be distributed, and to
seed against the land, they having no judgatilen against it, and it not appearing that
sieed to them contained a power authorizthem to sell the land for the purpose of
fig their debt. Although they held a lien
as collateral, these did not constitute
utimate fund equally as accessible to them
the money in court. And although it was
and against them that they were in posam and had received rent for the land
the date of the deed, the issue tendered
not set up any distinct claim to have the
applied to their debt, nor aver that it had
been so applied, or that it was not emad in the payments set up in the issue
the was allowed to stand. Code, \$1949; 7
Rep. 751.

That there is a variance in the smount

Rep. 751.

That there is a variance in the amount aled in the mortgage and that stated in the all all articles are the motgage and that stated in the all articles are the motosure to a state of the motosure the amount and ive it reduced if too large.

The verdict not covering the same which is jury were empanelled to try, t was the motosure of the

Judgment affirmed.
F.A. Cantrell and J. A. Baker, for plain 4 25 p 4 50 p Ms in error. J. W. Akin and J. H. Wikle, con tra.

J. W. Akin and J. H. Wikle, cot tra.

J. W. Akin and J. H. Wikle, cot tra.

J. W. Akin and J. H. Wikle, cot tra.

J. W. Akin and J. H. Wikle, cot tra.

J. W. Akin and J. H. Wikle, cot tra.

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Farrar v. Brackett. Malicious snir. Attorneys' fees. Charge of court. Practis Damages. Verdict. Evidence. Befo Judge Milner. Whitfield superior court.

Simons, J.—1. On the trial for an a if m for damages for, instituting a suit it rover in maliciously and without probable cames it was not error for the court to charge that if the ball thover case was brought in bad far and was unfounded and malicious, the jury could give to the plaintiff reasonable counsel fees for defending that suit. Code, 2011.

2. In the trover suit the jury having found has the plaintiff therein had no right or title to one of the mills sued for, and hyding required him to return it to the opposite party, it was proper that he should pay a recomble reat for the mill while lin his possession. The

jury might give the highest or lowest amount proved, or any intermediate amount.

3. To make the failure to charge as requested reversible error, the request must be in writing as required by the rule of the superior court. E COURT. RED TURSDAY,

porters of the irt of Georgia.

Co Master and ser-and agent. Contracts. of cout. Evidence. Ver-Before Judge Harden.

s the custom seen unreasonable, custom is not invalid, because it is the amount of the attendance fee case. If the cusom is that it shall mable fee, the custom is reasonable, evidence showing that the plaintiffs disbursements for the vessel but subursements were made by others, he captain's attention was not called maission on disbursements, and it not that he knew that the custom in the and him to pay it, the finding of the haver of the paintiffs was unwar-

ice a contract is precontract is pre-

defindant to the plain-tade in pursuance of the count, were not inad-en and made after the

quested reversible error, the request must be in writing as required by the rule of the superior court.

4. The suit being for a tort and the damages caused thereby, and there being but one count in the declaration, the rent or hire was alleged simply as a part of the damages.

5. A charge not authorized by evidence should be refused.

(a) The transfer without recourse of notes given for part of the price of a mill, did not place the title to the mill in the person taking the notes, because when the person taking the notes, because when the person transferring them received the money thereon, he was paid, and the title to the mill passed into the maker of the notes, of whom the purchaser of them was but an ordinary creditor. 78 Ga. 173; 80 Ga. 746. This purchaser was, therefore, liable to him for the full value for rent of the mill while illegally in possession of the former. The question or the right of possession was settled by the verdiction the right of possession was settled by the verdiction at the rower suit.

6. The declarations of in attorney made during the pendency of a case out of the presence and hearing of client, are not admissible to prove malice on the part of the client.

(a) The verdict is sustained by the proof of special damage alone, but the amount allowed for attorney's fees is too large. If the plaintiff will write off the sum of \$80, the judgment will stand affirmed; otherwise a new trial is granted.

Judgment affirmed on terms.

W. K. Moore, for plaintiff in error. Before Judge Harden.

yannah.

Where he plaintiffs were tain of ship loaded and se port of Savannah, to take extinguish a fire which had ard, and price the cargo, and i proceeded to do so, they were entinue in the performance of the contract ntil its completion, tyed without ause, they were only the the store of the contract dence clearly nows that there was charge the astody commission mee fee, and that the captain knew racted with I forence to it; nor the skill and apperience required possibility increased in such employments of the store in the same is not invalid, because it the amount of the attendance fee

Judgment affirmed on terms.
W. K. Moore, for plaintiff in error.
T. R. Jones and R. J. & J. McCamy, contra.

McCaulla v. Murphy et al. Demurrer. Practice. Evidence. Charge of court. Damages.
Verdict. Before Judge Milner. Whitfield superjor court.

tice. Evidence. Charge of court. Damages. Verdict. Before Judge Milner. Whitfield superior court.

Simmons, J.—1. Where the plaintiff claims one specific form of relief, and the defendant demurs on the ground that that is not the proper relief under the facts of the case, and the plaintiff thereupon acquiesces in the defendant's view as to the remedy and the law and amends his petition and prays for the relief pointed out by the demurrer, and a trial is had, the jury finding that the relief sought in the amended prayer be granted, and this verdict is set aside and a new trial granted, the defendant cannot then demur to the amendment which he caused to be made by his first demurrer. By demurring to the relief first prayed for and pointing out the proper relief and assenting thereto, he virtually compelled the plaintiff to elect to try the case on the amendment, and therefore ought not to complain because no formal election was made by the plaintiff, or because the court charged the jury upon the relief prayed for in the amendment and omitted to charge upon the relief prayed for in the original petition. Nor should the demurrer be sustained on the ground that the amendment had never been formally allowed by the court. When the amendment was made and acted upon by the court and the parties, that was sufficient.

2. The issue being what the mill in question was worth for hire or rent, the plaintiffs were

that was sufficient.

2. The issue being what the mill in question was worth for hire or rent, the plaintiffs were entitled to prove how much it earned while leased by the defendant to another, not as concluding the question, but as illustration.

3. Counsel for plaintiffs having admitted in open court that a certain written contract between the parties was not introduced as a binding contract upon the defendant, it was unnecessary for the court to construe it; and if the defendant then wished to have it construed, he should have requested the court to charge upon it.

he should have requested the court to charge upon it.

4. Refusal to allow one of the plaintiffs to answer a question of law asked him by defendant's counsel, was not error.

5. If the plaintiffs, while legally in possession of the property, were deprived of it by the defendant, they would be entitled to recover rents for its use while thus unlawfully in his possession.

6. The evidence sustains the finding of the jury, the trial judge being satisfied.

Judgment affirmed.

W. K. Moore and McCutchen & Shumate, for plaintiff in error.

R. J. & J. McCamy, contra.

People will discriminate in favor of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the best and cheapest.

Old and rheumatic people can't afford to be without Salvation Oil, it kills pain. 25 cents Blessed are they who do good works. Brady-crotine cures headaches.

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can more than assure its patrous speed, comfort
and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see
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[6b 21 dty

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and directed the construction of the entire chemical plants of the following companies:
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and have acted as consulting chemist in the construction of the works of
The Bome Chemical Co., Rome, Ga.,
Having recently sequent the valuable co-opera-

Having recently secured the valuable co-opera-tion of Mr. F. C. Johnson in the analytical work of this laboratory, I am fully prepared to handle promptly all analysis of a scientific or commercial nature and all matters submitted to me in the line of technical chemistry.

N. P. Pratt, 43½ S. Broad St.

dec 28, mon wed fri 5w

Or you are all worm out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
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The Ciayton Sewing Machine Motor Company are now prepared to fill orders for motors. Send your orders to Nos. 235-7-9 Marietta street, and we will have motors attached.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, very nutritions drink for children.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Joe. Smith are requested to have same properly made out and sent to me at 48 Alabama street, and all persons indebted to the estate are urgently requested to make immediate payment, or legal process will have to be resorted to, as the business must be closed up.

M. Harital-ISON, dec 30 d2t

Attorney in Fact.

Tiddledy Winks at Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

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Young Wives! Who are for the first time to under go woman's severest trial we offer

a remedy which, if used as directed for a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its pain, horror and risk to life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

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Mornen's Friend is worth its weight in gold.

My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her first two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of Mother's Friend. It is a blessing to mothers.

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NERVOUS deflity, seminal loss dency, loss of memori effect of bad habit BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilise BLOOD AND SKIN and all of its ter-URETHRAL STRIOTURE nently

CURES GUARANTEED. A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

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ABOVE ALL OTHERS ON EARTH

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LILLY CLAY'S COLUSSAL GAIETY COMPAY.

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THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

VITOLESALE FINE WHISKIES.

A ery select stock of rare old Rye in Bourbon Whiskies always on hard. Choice foreign Wines, Lique s, etc., a specialty with us, Correspondence solicited.

Pathenthal & Bickart, 6-50 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS.

20 PEACHTREE ST.

TELEPHONE 1075.

We have nine 3-room houses and one 4-room house on one acre of ground, more or less, that rent for \$30 per month. These houses are in good renting locality, and can be hought for such a price as to bring over 10 per cent net per annum. If you are hunting for a boss investment, ponder and think!

\$2,750 buys a good 10-room house on cor. lot, 1x120, on khodes st. This is a genuine bargain.

\$750 buys a 2-room house on lot 100x150, on Capitol avenue, just beyond Clarke University.

\$2,000 gets a 5-room house and kitchen on lot 80x80 on Markham street. Terms very easy.

\$2,000 purchases a 6-room house and store, lot 50x105, on Markham street. Terms can be made.

\$2,500 purchases a 6-room house and store, lot 50x105, on Markham street. Terms can be made.

\$2,500 purchases a 6-room house and store, lot 50x105, on Markham street. Easy terms.

This is an excellent stand.

\$2,500 buys a corner, 100x100, with two houses, renting for \$15 per month, on Georgia avenue. Cheat.

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\$2,500 buys a corner, 100x100, with two houses, renting for \$15 per month, on Georgia avenue. Cheat.

\$2,500 buys a corner, 100x100, with two houses, renting for \$15 per month, on Georgia avenue. Cheat.

\$2,500 house and fire a small and destrable submrban tract can be suited at a vory low figure. We have 6 acres of land, 3-room house; hand in strawberries, pear and peach trees, grapes and figs. running branch, [or. McPherson and Wellham Avenues. The small sum of \$1,550 buys this; \$600 cash, bialance 6 and 12 months.

An excellent factory site, consisting of 3½ acres of ground, with \$9,000 factory on same, fronting Georgia-railroad and three streets, that we can buy for you cheap.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

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I have fifty miles of team and tation work on the Southbound Railroad to let between the Savannah river and Graham's, on the South Carolina railroad, Good prices will be paid for quick work. Apply to the undersigned at Savannah, Ga. GEO. DOLE WADLEY,

Chief Engineer.



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We are determined to sell our stock. Come and bring the cash, and buy the

In Atlanta, without PROFIT to us. We mean it.

10 Marietta St.

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Associate Director in
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Will begin a course of French lessons on Monday, January 5, 1891.

Trial lessons free every day at 3 o'clock. Normal course free for teachers twice a week.

For further information, write, or call, to No. 8 West Ellis street.

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If you want to learn shorthand, the first thing to be done is to select a school; one that has some standing; remembering always, that idle boasts are easily made, but teaching shorthand is an art, a science, a business.

Examine carefully into the claims of teachers and select one as carefully as you would a physi-

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We are determined to sell our stock of Winter Goods.

Our clothing is the best and latest styles. Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Men's Suits

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Surviving Partner's Sale of Stevens' Pottery.

(EORGIA, BALDWIN COUNTY—WILL BI 17-201d before the courthouse door in the city of Milledgeville, and said state and county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1891, between the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, the entire plant known as Stevens Pottery in said county, consisting of 2,600 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a sewer pipe, tine brick and stoneware of all descriptions, plants complete and all modern conveniences necessary for the production of the above articles or goods. Eleven mules, one horse, one bull, 800 bushels corn, moré or less, 700 pounds of fodder, more or less, one storeliouse, and mixed stock of goods, notes and accounts, good and bad, amounting to about \$10,000; lease of thirty convicts, with various times to serve, one grist and custom mill complete, dwelling, tenants and outhouses of every description, ample and complete; in fact, everything for the successful working of this valuable plant and property, is now on it, and will be sold in a lump and entire. The Milledgeville and Gordon railroad runs through this property and there is not a more healthy location in the state. Sold for the purpose of division between the surviving partners and the legratees of William Stevens, the deceased partner. Purchasers are invited to examine and inspect the property. Terms of Sale cash.

Surviving Partners of Stevens', Bros., & Co. This 29th day of November, 1890.

SAM'L W. GOODE.

Choice Real Estate Offers.

three acres on Peachtree road at the beit road and just beyond the junction of W. Peachtree. Fine road front and beautiful surroundings. There will be a great deal of development in this vicinity in early spring, and we predict a handsome profit for the purchaser of this tract at the price we now offer it. Property on all sides of it is owned by the best people in the life. Fear terms can be arranged. in the city. Easy terms can be arranged. 500 buys a very choice home on the north side. New, well-built 8-room 2-story; bot and cold water, gas and every convenience to be found in a first-class modern home. Corner lot. Electric cars pass the door and the street is paved with belgian blocks. Not far out and very convenient to Peachtree street. No bet-ter neighborhood or surroundings in the city. It is strictly first-class in every particular.

Liberal terms.

acres, well located and directly in the line
of great improvement in the near future. Lies
well. Has on it some fine timber. Good, comfortable house of 5 rooms. Money in it at the
price you can get it now.

fortable house of 5 rooms. Money in it at the price you can get it now.

Ormewood Park lots are offered to persons who will build houses to cost not less than \$1,000, on the easiest and most liberal terms of any property on the market. We require a payment of only \$100 and will give as long as five years on the balance at 8 per cent. interest. The lots are from one-half to three acres each in size and there is no more desirable sulvurban property about the city. The dummy line runs through Ormewood park and we can give a lot fronting it if you wish.

Lots high, level and shady.

Beautiful drive into the city. Call and get a plai and examine the property. It will pay you.

\$7,250 for the choice of W. Peachtree street, \$61 190 feet, facing the beautiful Peters Park property. It lies high and is covered with beautiful oak grove, street paved, water and gas in front of lot. It is very choice.

\$1,800 for beautiful Spring street lot 54x160 feet to 10-foot alley. Street in front paved and has on it water, gas and sewer. No better neighborhood in the city, and electric cars only one block.

\$6,000 buys the cheapest central corner for on the market. It is 102x100 feet to 10-foot alley. Lies

one block.

\$6,000 buys the cheapest central corner for on the market. It is 102x100 feet to 10-foot alley. Lies well. All city improvements in front of it and paid for. Only one block from Peachtree and in just the locality where it would pay handsomely to improve for renting purposes. Liberal terms.

\$000 for vacant lot 5ix110 feet on Formwalt street near Richardson. Nicely graded. Only one block from dummy. Strictly first-class locality. Easy terms.

\$5,000 for a 2-story, 9-room residence on lot 72x 120 feet. Water and gas. Convenient to Whitehall street and in first-class neighborhood.

120 feet. Water and gas. Convenient to Whitehall street and in first-class neighborhood.

2000 per acre for beautiful 25-acre tract with fron of 600 feet on Howell Mill road, four and one-quarter miles from the center of the city. All covered with heavy oak grove. Beautiful building site. First-class surroundings. Easy terms. A good investment.

Jones ave., 5-r cottage, lot 50x112 feet, \$2,000.

5 acres, West End, Gordon st., dummy line, new 5-r, 2-story residence, stable, servants' house, orchange for cottage home in Atlanta not to cost over \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Simpson and rowler st. lot, 105x217 feet, at \$2,100.

S. Bell st., 4 r house, lot 40x70 feet, north of Hunter st., \$1,200.

E. Fair st., 9-r residence and two 2-r houses in rear, lot 46x210 feet; gas, water, \$6,000.

Angier ave. lot, 72x250 feet, next rear of Judge Hopkins, for \$2,000.

Gilmer st., 6-r house and 4-r house on lot 20x20 feet, \$3,500.

Randolph and Lawshe lot, 50x154 feet, for \$400.

5 acres Flat Shoals road, with 350 feet front thereon 2-r farm cottage, good well and fence, \$2,000.

Near McPherson monument.

W. Baker st., 4-r cottage on lot 50x200 feet, with 3-r house in rear on same lot, \$2,100.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.



A married Christmy tra has reduced stock, but trade eral use o wires will plenish it plenty of ti for New Year presents.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.



GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES Glass Chains for the Holiday Trade, ns and large stock. Will gladly gift is presented if desired. hange after gift is presented if desired. FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,

---FOR---

4,000 Acres

---OF---

FINE TIMBER LAND

---NEAR---

Estimated to have on it over \$20,000 worth of hard wood alone; fine, rich soil; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once.

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PARTIES SUFFERING FOR BARGAINS please notice these offered below:

\$4,100—Boulevard lot, east front 69/4x175, nearly opposite Judge Hopkins's; must be sold.

\$3,000—2 lovely Forest avenue lots, 52/4x150 each.

\$2,500—5-room house and lot, 5x200, on Richardson street, 1½ blocks west of Pryor, cheap.

\$5,500—Elegant West End home; house 7 rooms, water and gas; lot 81x300, nicely shaded, very desirable.

\$2,500—New 6-room house and lot, Highland avenue.

\$2,500—New 6-room house and lot, Highland avenue, near Boulevard, on electric line.
\$1,600—Young street lot, close to Edgewood avenue, nicely shaded, near in, 70x150, very cheap. nue, nicely shaded, near in, 70x150, very cheap, 900—Nice Crew street home; lot 52½x170.

.000—Elegant new home on Capitol avenue.
.700—Capitol avenue lot, 53x190, near Georgia

700—Capitol avenue lot, 53x150, near Georgia avenue.

.000—Georgia avenue lot, between Crew and Washington streets; a good speculation.
.530—Pullham street lot, lies well; cheap.
.000—West Peachtree lot, opposite head of Hunnicutt avenue, 50x187; a bargain.
.000—Washington street lot, 60x150, corner Georgia avenue; Maple and Foundry street houses and lots, aew, 3 to 4 rooms each; \$1,400 to \$1,600; installment plan.

550—Orniond street lot, 45x150, near Capitol avenue.

avenue, \$1,250—Capitol avenue lot, beautifully shaded, 50x250. \$1,100—Magnetta street lot, near Pine street. \$2,800—6-room, East Fair, house and corner lo

\$2,800—6.500m, 222-6. near in. \$8,000—100x200, near Kimball street, nicely shaded. \$2,250—Simpson street lot, 105x240, on corner. \$850—Roach street, 4-room house and lot, rents

310.

If you want anything in real estate, see if we an't lurnish it for you.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

The dummy is being graded right at Georgia allroad, near depot. Property is still cheap here. Suy pow.



OUR \$2 SHOES

McKeldin & Carlton. 35 Peachtree Street,

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC. Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices

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THE MULE TRADE.

BUSINESS NOT SO LIVELY THIS SEASON AS LAST WINTER

Account of Farmers Holding Back Their Cotton, but the Trade Has Brightened Up a Good Deal Lately.

The mule business is on a boom.
Atlanta is headquarters for the trade of this It is well known that more mules are han-

here than in any other part of the coun-with the possible exception of St. Louis, use of its central location and its splendid

ra and icilities.

The practical supplies are from the blue-gras actions of Tennessee, Kentucky and Missayah.

Thelattr tate, and Indiana, have of late years dvaked to the front ranks in raising mules and hoss. Some of the finest animals in the market me from those states.

The nutle crop is fine this year, and the young misses plupon the market average away up in the acade from a horse trader's standpoint.

Trade security pull.

standpoint.

Trade scittle Dull.

The trade so far as been a little dull as compared with last seas.

The principal reason for this is the lact that the farmers have been holing back their cotton, and consequently have not been purchasing their supplies of stock as usual.

But during the nast few days the trade has brightened up considerably. There are now quite a number of buyers here from smaller cities and towns, laying in their amplies for the local trade.

Then there are quite a number of individual customers from the farming section in search

Atlanta being are a lag distributing point, the dealers from other places buy their took here rather than go west and incur thead ditional expense and liabilities of a lonar time in shipment.

And then some of the larger planters of the

And then some of the larger planters of the cotton belt prefer to come here and buy their own stock so that they can secure the pick of

In price, good mules are as cheap as ever before, and possibly cheaper. Average farm mules can be bought for from \$110 to \$125 in

the market here. Heavy draught mules for dray service, wagonning or for the timber and turpentine

regions come higher.

regions come higher.

They will range from \$150 to \$185 and even more according to size, age and quality.

There has been a wonderful improvement in the appearance of mules put upon the market in the last few years.

The supply being more nearly adequate to the demand, scrub stock has been forced to the background and good, sound, well-formed and well-conditioned animals have come to the front.

The alliance has played ny conspicuous part in this branch of the farm supply trade.

The farmers buy as individuals, and the beauty of it is they pay spot cash.

The old plan of buying stock on cotton mortgages has played out in this market, and when the farmer wants a mule he goes to the dealers wants the stock pays the cash and that is

the farmer wants a mule he goes to the dealers, selects his stock, pays the cash, and that is the end of it.

The trade will be lively from now until about the middle of March, when the farmers, except in isolated cases, will have furnished themselves.

Then the fine horse trade will begin, and that is one of the big items in Atlanta business, and grows bigger every year, as people become better able to gratify the taste that hine out of every ten men have, to own and drive a good horse.

A child cannot tell what ails it. 'A shrewd mother will not take chances but will try Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers at once. Don't let your druggist sell you any other kind of worm candy. Bull's is the best.

If you should eat anything that disagrees with you, you need fear no inconvenience if you take Lamar's Diarrhea Mixture.

Beecham's Pills cures sick headache

\$5,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

Sold Yesterday By the Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.

Their Below-Cost Clearance Sale Is the

The busy hum of anxious buyers looking for furniture and carpet bargains resounded through the great establishment of Rhodes & Haventon Whitehall street, yesterday. It seemel as if the best part of Atlanta turned out for an array of genuine bargains which were offered. The firm's books show an aggregate of \$5,000 for the day's sales. Prominent among the heavy buyers was a gentleman from southwest Georgia which amounted to \$1,100; an Atlanta lawyer, \$750; a Peachtree street capitalist, \$625, and hundreds of smaller sales ran the ount to the astounding figures mentioned

above.

The Messrs Rhodes & Haverty desire to fully impress all in need of furniture or carpets with the genuineness of this clearance sale. They offer the whole stock at cost or less, and assure all readers of this notice that this is no "hancombe" sale, nor is it a scheme to get trade. "Of course," said Mr. Haverty, "we will have imitators in this sale, as we have always had in everything we have introduced to advance the standing of the furniture trade in Atlanta. No matter for this. We are in the swim to sell \$75.000 worth. this. We are in the swim to sell \$75,000 worth of carpets and furniture in two months' time, and we will do it, come what may. To facili-tate the efforts of our salesmen all the goods will be marked in plain, red figures. Go and see for yourselves tomorrow.

Tiddledy Winks
at John M. Miller's book store,31 Marietta street
dif

NOTICE To All Parties Who Contemplate Going to

Louisiana or Texas.

Louisiana or Texas.

The Queen and Crescent route is the shortest, quickest, cheapest and best line to all points west. I do not ask you to look at our map to prove to you that our line is the shortest. You can take the map of all other lines leading to Texas and you will see that they give us almost an air-line from Atlants to Fort Worth, Tex., passing through Birmingham, Meridian. Vicksurg and Shreve-port, or New Orleans. This line being the shortest, of course it is the quickest, and it being the quick-est, you know it is the cheapest, and being the cheapest it is the bost line.

Why, just think of this, only two changes of cars Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., on all of our regular trains. The Queen and Crescent route makes special low rates to all emigrants moving wost. Emigrants spoing this line are put in first-class coaches, baggage checked through to destination. One dundred and fifty pounds of baggage checked free with each whole ticket; seventy-live pounds to each half ticket. Agents of this line will meet emigrants at the nearest railroad station with through tickets and through check, and will accompany them to Atlanta and see that they are put on the fast limited train for the west. Parties desiring information, such as maps, books and time cards, also county maps of Arkansas and Texas, and all other information, can obtain same by writing to or calling on S. C. Rav. So. East. Pass. Agent queen and Cresent Route, 17 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. dee 16 dtf

The Great Hit of the Season, Wink, at John M. Miller's I Marietts dtf



Cuticura Remedies ing, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of akir, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple scrofthous, or hejeditary, when the best physicians and all other remedies fall. Parents, say, your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Cures made in childhood are permanenr.

Cornected Resembles are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remeiles of modern times, are absolutely pure, and tay be used on the youngest infant withthe nost grathying success.

FREE FROM RHEUSATISM

The blood cannot be ken pure unless the Kidneys are healthy and solive.

Many a bright intellect has been cut down in the full flower of life because the Kidneys were neglected, and the blood was thereby permitted to become poisoned, and diseased. Evely derangement of the Kidneys are danger sinals, and should be promptly heeded and promptly treated.

Read the Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STLART'S GIN AND BUCHU. And it has given better results than any other remedy I have ever taken.

"I cheerfully recommend it to those in need of a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary remedy, I consider it the best diuretic combination on the market.

The RICE

Central 12-Room House With Large Lot.

3-story, 12-room, brick house, known as Nos. 231 and 233. 231 and 233.

This property is very central; close to Peachtree street, and as in every way desirable for a home or for an investment.

I will sell it absolutely for what it will bring Titles perfect. Terms: Half cash, balance 12

months, with 8 per cent.

Call and examine the property and attend the

G. W. ADAIR.

A. J. WEST & CO. Real Estate.

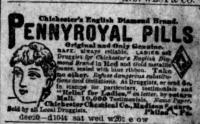
7 Pryor St. Kimball House-Telephone 103.

7 Pryor St. Kimball House—Telephone 103.

100x175 feet, Pryor street. \$2,400
40x100 feet, Peachtree street, within a few
feet of executive mansion. 10,050
40x100 Gain street, near Peachtree. 5,000
75x200 Juniper street. 5,000
75x200 Juniper street. 5,000
75x200 Juniper street. 5,000
Handsome residence on Capitol avenue. 5,800
Handsome residence on Capitol avenue. 5,800
Handsome residence on Capitol avenue. 5,800
House and lot on East Hunter street. 5,000
Thouse and lot on Spring street. 5,200
A magnificent corner lot on Peachtree st. 1,000
House and lot, corner lyv and Harris sts. 5,000
House and lot, corner lyv and Harris sts. 5,000
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House and lot a corner lyv and Harris sts. 5,000
House and lot a corner lyv and Harris sts. 5,000
House and lot a bargain for a few days only.
The finest residence lot in Atlanta, corner
two verty fashionable streets, 75x200,
pretty shade, etc. 5,1000
pretty shade, etc. 1,000
Fretty vacant lots on West Peachtree. 1,000
Acres, handsomely improved, with good dwelling, outhouses, plank and picket fences, fruits, etc. This place will subaivide and sell for big profit. 3,200
A acres in Edgewood. 5,000
House all good profit of the lot of the

W. & A. R. R.

S acres on Edgehill aye.; a bargain; \$425 per a
Bring in a description of what you want sold,
se will push it. Money to loan on Atlanta
A. J. WEST & C.



Stone Contractors.

tEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the city clerk's office until 3 p. m., Monday, fanuary 5, 18st, for furnishing and setting curbing for the city of Atlanta for the vear 18st.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M.

Baby One Solid Sore | BROWN & WATSON, Holiday

14 E. Alabama Street,

REALESTATE

We want a five-room house on south side of city to rent for about \$12 per month.

We want any bargains you may have to offer in city subruban property. We offer the following:

\$1500 - Handsome lot on Merritt's avenue, near Peachtree—a snap.

\$2000 per acre, near Highland avenue.

\$1000 per lot en South Pryor street, very \$6000 reson. \$2x150. \$6000 reson. \$100 per lot near Van Winkle's; lot 50x180. 5750 per acro on Angier Springs road, two miles from carshed.
55500 Two stores on Wheat street, rented and paying good interest.
54500 South of Technological school; a barbate lands—a large tract of Florida phosphate lands, thoroughly tested and destrable.

A long list of investment property paying 12 to 16 per cent. Listyour property with us, and we will advertise—sell it for you.

NOTICE!

DRAKE & OWENS.

No5S. PryorSt., Atlanta, Ga

WILL SELL BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE door, on Tuesday, 6th January, 1891, at 11 clock, sharp, a lot on Ivy street, fronting 55 feet and extending back 252 feet. Upon which is

Woodwad & Mountain

pleased to show customers anywant in that line, and will conif his friends will call upon him.
ER, L. McINTOSH WARD,
hager. Secretary and Treasurer

36 & 38 W. Alabama St., (Maddex, Ruck & Co. Bank Building.)

Real Esate Dealers.

We handle no profety except that which we own as a whole of infact, or that which we absolutely control. If yo want to deal with principals, call on us. If y have good property for sale, it will pay you place it in our hands. We are building the elect line to West End and McPherson Barrael. and own or control nearly all the property chan any long the that is for sale. We catrol more good investment property than any house in the city.

We offer 356 acres ale the route of the New Belt Line, now beint surveyed, between Van Winkle's and the Centraliroad. This will pay 300 per cent Inside of tweers.

25 lots on Fielmont a line and Myrtle street, north of Ponce de Leon Lenne. Choice property. 134 lots in Arlington Hights, on Green's Ferry stare, between Chestau and Asthy streets. Capitalist can double heir money on above within six months.

25 lots fronting the electic line in the south part of the city.

A choice vacant lot, neely shaded, on West Peachtree, near North venue, 9kx199. This fronts Peters park.

50 lots on East Fair stree dummy line—very cheap.

25 agree frouting the Barneks Electric line, in lots on the lots and acreage werywhere and for all classes of people.

Come to see us.

nové-dly-5p WGDWAED & MOUNTAIN.

G. W. Adair Real Estate.

G. W. ADAIR

HIRSCH BROS.

around and bring the boys with you.

OVERCOATS

REDUCED.

Clothing

MEN'S

SUITS

REDUCED.

Our Prices areinteres Hass, Ca

Christmas, ans, firms and to ers without and until ther

to move at alidelphia.

trim for a lig he

80,00 CHII SUe upon REDU SUITS REDUCED.

HIRSCH BROS.



Mill Supplies, Machinery, T WROUGHT IRON PIPE, Fitting and Brass Goe

150% 新於 Sole agents for Jos. Schlitz Milwaukes "Pilsener" B Beer. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. phone 175.



ou fail to with self-approval and the f est trust as to its use you c give a suit of clothes, an ov coat, an umbrella, a cane, scarf, a pair of gloves, sor shirts, half a dozen cuffs collars, a hat, a muffler, und

The whole store is pack with mens' and boys' clothin and furnishings in such asso ment as to admit of a select ment as to admit of a selection at almost any price you nand to the reasonably expensive the dependably cheap. How elected this store exist and material leadership except by his ingigust what folks want prices that are easy to pay?

Clothing is always time always certain to command always certain to command the your gift. It will not have to be found fault with the commandation of th

to your gift. It will not have to be found fault w for the color turning ugly, or the cloth rubbing places, or the sewing poorly done. We know about our suits and overcoats from their inception completion. We manufacture them for ourselves.
Our plan is to crowd into the next half week the
ordinary amount of business done in a month, an
every preparation has been made to meet the comin

Look around before you buy. This is a daylig place and we help you to make whatever comparison

Get your thoughts well defined and see what we can do. The store's worth a visit if only for sugge tion gathering.
Whatever is for sale here is sure to be satisfactor

and the cost is under average rates always. The approach of New Year with its series of receptions, balls, weddings and calls suggests Fu Dress Suits. Our stock of such styles is we rounded and complete. Prices marvelously chear

Remember the special discount of 10 per cent

EISEMAN, BROS

still allowed on all purchases.

17 and 19 Whitehall Street